"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair, westerly winds, cooler at night.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,197. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Wheat, 90½. Corn, 28½. Cotton, 7 1-16.

FOREIGN.—The German ship Baltimore has foundered at sea. But one of her crew was rescued. Senator Wolcott left Berlin for London yesterday.

CONGRESS—After a four hours' debate the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 34 to 31, agreed to the conference report on the Immigration bill. Senator Allen charged the Civil Service Commission with discourtesy. The House rejected a Senate amendment increasing a pension to an officer's widow. It was decided to vote this afternoon on the Kentucky contested election case of Hopkins vs. Kendall. The Anti-Blacklisting bill was reported favorably to the Senate.—Page 4.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate yesterday passed a bill to make train wrecking, where death results, murder in the first degree. Senator Ford made a plea for his bill granting the New York connecting railroad more time to begin construction. The Assembly passed the bill fixing the pay of election officers and recommitted the bill to prohibit the carrying of "knockout drops." The Military Committee reported the bill for an exchange of National Guard guns for Springfield rifles. The Senate Judiciary Committee gave a hearing on the bill to incorporate the New York Law School. Elbridge T. Gerry and Louis Aldrich discussed the bill to prohibit the appearance of children on the stage before the Senate Codes Committee.—Page 3.

Page 1.

A bill to prohibit gold contracts was ordered favorably reported to the Illinois Legislature yesterday.

Major McKinley was reported to be much better last evening. It is believed he will receive few more callers at Canton.

A Michigan legislator yesterday introduced a bill requiring that bills of fare in public dining rooms be printed in English.

A large meeting of Greeks was held last night at Webster Hall to collect funds for Cretan insurgents and to approve the armed intervention of Greece.

The powers have issued a notice to Prince George of Greece forbidding him to attack any town in Crete. The combined naval forces will repulse him if he makes such an attempt.

The Congress of Mothers began its sessions in the Arlington Hotel, Washington, yesterday. In the afternoon the delegates were received by Mrs. Cleveland in the White House.

Page 2.

Chicago tanneries yesterday locked out about 2,000 men, pending the settlement of a dispute about wages and hours.

The city filed plans for a new structure to be built on the site of Tombs Prison, and also for an addition to the women's prison, on the same block.

Dr. Clarence E. Beebe, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's physician, was reticent yesterday concerning the preacher's illness, but said no danger was to be feared.

The Greater New York Commission yesterday voted unanimously to approve the charter as it now stands. The report of the sub-committee to prepare a report to the Legislature excited opposition, and was not adopted. This report will be considered again to-day.

Page 3.

The Larchmont Yacht Club at its annual meeting yesterday elected officers.

A number of battles are reported from Cuba, in all of which the Spaniards are said to have been victorious. Gen. Weyler says the pacification of the island will soon be a fact.

Controller Roberts gave a banquet in Albany last night to the ex-Controllers of the State, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the office. Five of the eight living ex-Controllers were present.

The San Mateo stock farm trotters were sold at Madison Square Garden. W. J. White of Cleveland bought the stallion Guy Wilkes for $5,000. Sable Wilkes went to J. F. Uhl for $1,900. Many prominent horsemen were present.

At the meeting of the United States Golf Association, Chicago was selected for the next amateur tournament. The tournament for ladies is to be held at Manchester, Mass. All the old officers were re-elected, except that R. B. Kerr was chosen Secretary in place of H. O. Tallmadge, declined.

Page 4.

Police Commissioners Andrews and Parker had a very warm discussion over the Bertillon system at the Police Board meeting.

A monument is to be erected in Baltimore over the remains of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The design has already been accepted.

Page 5.

Mrs. Augusta Allenfort of Passaic, N. J., was thrown from her carriage in Greenwich Street yesterday and seriously injured.

Witnesses for the defense in the trial of William Jay Koerner for killing Miss Redgate testified yesterday to irrational acts of the young man.

The New York and American Biscuit Companies have begun a trade war. The New York Company has made a reduction of 35 per cent. in its prices. The action of the American has not yet been announced.

John Pritchard, dreading his own mental condition, went to the Hoboken Police Station yesterday and asked to be cared for. He was placed in a cell, and subsequently made three attempts to commit suicide.

The annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was begun yesterday morning. The attendance was larger than last year. It was decided to incorporate the association, and a standard of measurement was adopted.

Controller Fitch notified the Board of Education yesterday by letter that, under an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, he would withhold the pay of certain of the board's employes because they were not holding their positions in conformity with the civil service law.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler delivered a lecture before the League of Parents and Teachers, on "Health in Education." He said the United States was far ahead of other countries in regard to school furniture and books. In speaking of overwork, he put most of the blame on home methods.

Page 6.

The annual exhibition of the Architectural League will open next Saturday with unusually attractive features. Free days are announced.

Page 7.

Gen. Alfred Pleasonton died yesterday in Washington.

The Holland Dames of the New Netherlands lunched at the Holland House yesterday.

The benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall yesterday was largely attended by social leaders.

The Wednesday Cotillion had its last assembly for the season at Sherry's. The attendance was so large as to lead to a rumor that it may be necessary to divide the class into two sections next Winter.

The manoeuvres of the blockading squadron off Charleston, S. C., are almost over. The practice has been of great benefit to the crews. Secretary Herbert will reach Charleston to-day, and he and the officers of the ships are to be entertained by the city.

Page 12.

The ferryboat Netherlands of the Hoboken Ferry Company ran into a bridge yesterday. Two people were slightly hurt.

Michael Milesci, three and one-half years old, was run over by a cable car at Broadway and Grand Street yesterday, and died in a few minutes.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday decided to withhold payment from certain coal dealers accused of cheating through false weighing, until investigation had been had.

Prof. George Gunton lectured on "The Lexow Commission," claiming that Mr. Lexow's methods were discreditable, and incidentally saying a good word for trusts.

It was reported that tests would probably be made of electric motors on the elevated railroad, and that the new lights for the cars would be ready for use by the 1st of next month.

Joseph Klein, aged fifteen years, was arrested yesterday for using forged orders to obtain books from the Merriam Book Company, which he afterward sold.

The International Committee of the Baptist Young People's Union yesterday decided to hold in Chattanooga, Tenn., its annual convention, which was to have been held in Brooklyn. Failure to obtain satisfactory railroad rates to Brooklyn caused the change.

The Trust Investigating Committee continued its examination into the methods of the United States Rubber Company. Charles R. Flint was asked many questions as to the capitalization of the companies which had been bought, and whether or not a proper price had been paid. He took the opportunity to say that centralization of manufacture and resulting economies would keep wages up. At the afternoon session the affairs of what Mr. Lexow called the "soda syndicate" were looked into. The National Wall Paper Company will be taken up to-day.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-town Buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
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TANNER GOING TO GEORGIA.

The Corporal Is to Become a Member of a Colony There.

CANTON, Ga., Feb. 17.—Near this place a number of Northern colonists have secured a tract of 11,000 acres of land upon which they are establishing a colony, with a list of 100 families whose applications are in.

Among these is Corp. James Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions under Harrison. In his letter Tanner says he wants to fraternize with the South, and he thinks the most efficient way to do it is by becoming a citizen of this section of the Union.

ANNOUNCED HIS OWN FUNERAL.

A Louisville Youth Makes Light of His Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—"Come to my funeral Thursday afternoon," remarked W. C. Karins, as he stood before the bar in Gable's saloon last night, and let a big drink of whisky gurgle down his throat.

"Here's hoping it will be a success," said Gable, as he swallowed his drink.

Karins knew what he was talking about. He had poured a quantity of morphine in his whisky, and in a few minutes was unconscious. He was taken to the City Hospital, and died this morning.

Karins, who was only twenty years of age, had been gambling, and lost all the money he had. He will be buried to-morrow afternoon as he predicted.

DYING MOTHER'S WISH BINDING

Decision in Georgia in a Case Involving Custody of a Child.

TRENTON, Ga., Feb. 17.—Judge Jackaway to-day decided, in habeas corpus proceedings, that Miss Susie Case should have the custody of her sister, Dolly Case.

There are four children in the Case family. The eldest is married to Enoch Brown, with whom Miss Susie Case lives, and where, until recently, Dolly lived. Recently Dolly went to live with another sister, Mrs. Dickerson. Miss Susie Case sought to regain possession of Dolly.

At the hearing to-day the child pleaded piteously to be permitted to remain with Mrs. Dickerson.

The decision was based on proof that the little girl's mother, before dying, had consigned her to the care of her unmarried sister.

It required the aid of the Sheriff to take the child away from the one with whom she wished to go, and to deliver her to the one from whom she had fled.

OPPOSITION TO GOLD CONTRACTS

A Prohibitory Bill Before the Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—The House Committee on Judicial Department and Practice this afternoon took up Mr. Compton's bill "to prohibit the taking of notes, bonds, contracts, or other obligations in writing payable in money in other than lawful money of the United States." This is the bill designed to prevent the making of contracts payable in gold.

"I have nothing to say about the bill," said Mr. Compton, "except that it is designed to make contracts payable only in money of the United States. I don't think it is proper to discriminate against any kind of money."

"Especially," facetiously suggested Mr. Alschutter, (Democrat,) "when all money is so good as it is now."

Mr. Murray (Democrat) of Clinton moved that the bill be reported, with the recommendation that it be passed. Chairman Miller put the motion once, and declared it carried, "the Chair voting nay," he added.

There was barely a quorum of the committee present when this action was taken.

Bill Boards Doomed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Unsightly billboards, which make miles of Chicago's streets resemble a country town billed for a circus, have seen their last days, if an ordinance drafted by Frank F. Holmes passes the Council. The ordinance prohibits the building of any billboard on vacant property having a surface area of more than fifty square feet, unless upon payment of a license of $1 a square foot. It also provides for placing the proper size boards at least fifteen feet from the street line, and no two boards shall be less than five feet apart. It is expected to promptly become a law.

Labor Differences Adjusted.

ELWOOD, Ind., Feb. 17.—The Court of Appeals, which met in this city to-night to adjust the differences existing at the McBeth factory of this city and the Lippincott factory at Alexandria, between chimney works and the companies, effected a settlement, and the Lippincott plant will resume operations in a few days. The manufacturers were represented by Thomas Evans, George A. McBeth, F. M. Judson, J. E. Lippincott, C. Bott, and George Blair. President Smith, Secretary Kungler of the association, Thomas Convoy of the Executive Board, and the McBeth Factory Committee represented the workmen. The exact terms of the settlement were not given out.

RUSSIA PREPARES FOR WAR

Placing Herself in Readiness for Trouble in the Vicinity of Constantinople.

BLACK SEA FLEET WAITING.

Report that Three of Her Ships Are Cruising Near the Bosporus—Ex-Czarina Said to Have Promised Assistance to King George of Greece.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Times to-morrow will print a dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent crystallizing and confirming the rumors of preparations for war by the Russian Government.

These preparations, the dispatch says, do not imply any intention on the part of Russia of declaring war, but simply that she is doing everything to place herself in readiness for possible warlike action in the vicinity of Constantinople.

The Black Sea fleet is constantly ready for action, and a large number of troops in the south have been mobilized.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Frankfort Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs to his paper that a sensation has been created there by the announcement that three Russian warships are cruising within an hour's sail of the entrance to the Bosphorus.

The same correspondent telegraphs that the ex-Czarina has wired to her brother, King George of Greece, expressing her anxiety, and promising to help him in every way in her power.

The authenticity of the dispatch, however, the correspondent doubts.

THE POWERS TAKE ACTION.

Sharp Warning Issued to Prince George Against Hostilities.

CANEA, Feb. 17.—Vice Admiral Canevaro, commanding the Italian warships in Cretan waters, has been chosen to command the combined naval forces of the powers in these waters, as the senior Admiral of the united fleet.

Vice Admiral Canevaro has formally notified the commander of the Greek squadron, Prince George of Greece, of the occupation of the town by the marines of the foreign warships with the consent of the Turkish Government. To this notice the Italian Admiral added the warning that the Greeks must not make an attack upon the town, which is under the protection of the flags of the great powers.

As the result of a conference of the commanders of the foreign squadrons held on board the Italian flagship to-day, Admiral Canevaro sent a note to the Greek Consul informing him that any attack on the part of Greece upon Canea, Retimo, Sitia, or Heraklion would be repulsed by the warships of the powers. The Consul was also warned that all further hostile action on the part of Christian insurgents and Greek troops in other parts of the island must cease at once.

Vice Admiral Canevaro has written a note to the Greek Consul at this place, informing that official that it is the purpose of the Powers by their occupancy of various cities of the island to promote a bloodless settlement of the Cretan difficulty, and that, therefore, any attack upon the towns occupied, whether made by Turks or Christians, will be repelled by the united forces of the Powers. He also urges the insurgents and the Greeks to abstain from military action in other parts of Crete.

Since the occupation of the town by the foreign marines order has been restored in the suburbs, and everything around Canea is now quiet. Foreign warships are stationed here, at Retimo, Candia, and Sitia.

CAPTURED BY THE GREEKS.

The Important Position of Vouklies Held by Them.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Standard tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Athens saying that Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek forces, has captured the important position of Vouklies. Col. Vassos, the dispatch says, is forming the insurgents into battalions, and furnishing them with arms. King George is daily in receipt of telegraphic dispatches from many parts of the world, notably from Italy, Great Britain, and the United States, expressing approval of the policy he has adopted, and urging him to pursue it.

Another battalion of infantry, with arms and stores for the volunteers in Crete, sailed from Piraeus this evening.

The Daily Chronicle will to-morrow publish an Athens dispatch saying that Saaded-din Pasha, who was recently recalled to Constantinople from Crete at the instance of the powers, for fomenting anti-reform plots among the inhabitants, will return to the island with three battalions of Turkish troops. Prince George of Greece, the dispatch adds, will prevent the landing of this force at any cost.

It is reported in Athens that a wealthy Greek residing abroad has offered his entire fortune, if necessary, to support the Government in carrying on the war in Crete.

ANOTHER BATTLE REPORTED.

The Tower of Boucolion Said to Have Been Taken by the Greeks.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Daily News will print to-morrow a dispatch from Athens saying it is reported there that a part of the "corps of occupation" commanded by Col. Vassos, to-day attacked the Tower of Boucolion.

The Turkish garrison, after a brief resistance, yielded, and the Greek force took possession.

THE GREEK CAMP NEAR CANEA.

The Soldiers Impatient to Begin Operations.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Daily News will publish to-morrow a dispatch from its correspondent at Canea, Crete, saying that, accompanied by an escort of 600 insurgents, the writer visited the Greek camp at Platanias, a short distance west of Canea, where he found the Greek force occupying a lofty and virtually inaccessible fortress. Col. Vassos, who commanded the troops is, the correspondent says, thoroughly prepared for an advance, and is only waiting instructions from Athens to move. In the meantime the troops are showing the greatest impatience to begin operations.

The correspondent further says skirmishes are constantly occurring in the hills around Platanias between Bashibazouks and the insurgents, who are rapidly gathering around the camp, and will, at the present rate, shortly number 20,000. The presence of the Greek troops in the island and the consequent hope that a settlement of the difficulty will shortly be reached alone prevents the slaughter of every Moslem outside of the occupied towns in Crete.

The withdrawal of the Greeks, the correspondent declares, would be followed by events which the flags of European powers would be powerless to avert, besides a dynastic revolution in Greece.

The Daily News will say to-morrow it is reported in the lobby among the Unionist members of the House of Commons that it is not likely that the powers will seriously attempt to dislodge the Greeks from the Island of Crete, but that their presence will, after a decent interval, be acquiesced in, with a view to the ultimate annexation of the island to the Greek Kingdom. It is whispered that King George was made aware beforehand that the action taken by Greece would not be resisted desperately.

TURKISH WARSHIPS TO SAIL.

The Force to be Concentrated on the Greek Frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The Ministry of Marine has asked the Government for a credit of 500,000 pounds, Turkish, to defray the expenses incurred in preparing and mobolizing the Turkish fleet.

Two squadrons are now being prepared. The first, which will comprise four warships and ten torpedo boats, will sail within five days, under command of Vice Admiral Faik. The second will be commanded by Vice Admiral Hassan, and will consist of five warships and ten torpedo boats. Fifty thousand naval reserves have been summoned for service in addition to the redifs of the Third Army Corps, now at Salonika, and the redifs of Trebizond have also been ordered to join their colors, making altogether 76,800 men who will be concentrated near the Greek frontier.

TO BLOCKADE THE PIRAEUS.

Most of the European Powers Agree with Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Cologne Gazette confirms the report that most of the great European powers concur in the proposal of Germany that the powers blockade the Piraeus.

TURKEY IS NOT ALARMED.

Willing to Leave the Pacification of Crete to the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—At the special meeting of the Council of Ministers, which was held at the Yildiz Palace on Monday, it was decided to leave the pacification of the Island of Crete in the hands of the powers. The Council also adopted military measures to be taken on the Greek frontier, appointing Edhem Pasha, who directed the Turkish military operations at Zeitoun in 1896, to the command of the troops at Plassona, and decided to call out the redifs of the Third Army Corps, stationed at Salonika. The measures are purely defensive, and were taken with a view of meeting an emergency.

The Sultan has informed the foreign diplomats that he is greatly pleased at the landing of foreign marines and bluejackets at Canea.

The Sultan has appointed Karatheodori Pasha Turkish High Commissioner in Crete.

The Turkish Government persists in declaring that it is not to be inferred that there is or will be any rupture of the relations between Turkey and Greece from the fact that Turkey is determined to leave the settlement of the troubles in Crete to the European powers.

The Government has issued an order for the mobilization of the Turkish fleet with the least possible delay.

HIGHER PRICES FOR STOCKS.

The Stock Exchange of London Quieted by the Cretan News.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Stock Exchange market opened higher to-day under the influence of the improvement in the state of affairs in the East and the subsequent fluctuations were unimportant.

The tone of firmness which characterized the market at the opening prevailed throughout the day. Consols rose from 1-16 to ⅛ above the closing prices of yesterday, and closed 1-16 lower on the day. American railroad stocks opened from parity with yesterday's closing to ⅝ higher, and closed at about the same prices, with the exception of Atchison, which closed ¼ lower, and Erie common, which showed ⅛ decline at the close. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK GREEKS MEET.

They Listen to Warlike Speeches and Raise Money for Crete.

Nearly 1,000 Greeks assembled last night at Webster Hall, Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, to listen to speeches indorsing Greek interference in Cretan affairs and urging the collection of funds to help the Cretan insurgents. The Rev. Agathadoros Papageorgopoulos, Archimandrite of the Greek Orthodox Church, presided, and opened the meeting with prayer, robed in full regalia. He called upon all Greeks to interest themselves in the pending struggle, and introduced Demetrius N. Botassi, the Greek Consul General.

"Let us hope," said Mr. Botassi, "that this rebellion of the heroic island will be the last, and that it will now have thrown off forever the Turkish yoke. The bold attitude of Greece in taking possession of Crete has excited the admiration of the civilized world, and the American press has been unanimous in its praises of Greece's pluck. But Greece will have to go through many trials before she accomplishes her National aspirations." He concluded by calling for liberal contributions and the formation of a committee to take charge of the funds and forward them to Greece with the two words, "For Crete."

John P. Leotsakos was the next speaker, and was followed by Constantine Phassoularides and James Papakanelos, who calls himself Patterson. The last-named speaker aroused the audience to such a pitch of enthusiasm that many came forward and offered to go to Greece's assistance immediately, providing they were furnished transportation. The Greek poet, Spyridon Kavadas, read a poem of his own composition pleading for the cause of liberty. Of the committee appointed to take charge of the collections, the Archimandrite was made Chairman and George Lekas Treasurer. About $1,000 was subscribed.

MAJOR M'KINLEY IS BETTER

It Is Believed that He Will Not Receive Many More Callers Before Going to Washington.

KURTZ AND BUSHNELL MEET.

It Is Reported that the Governor Has Decided Not to Appoint Mark Hanna Senator—Clark for Assistant to Sherman.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Major McKinley is considerably better this evening. Upon the advice of his physician he took a short drive this afternoon. Mrs. McKinley, who has also been suffering with the grip, accompanied him. Major McKinley will recover his usual fine health by the first of next week, if he continues to improve and to abstain from work. It is not likely that after his recovery he will see any visitors, save the few for whom he sends.

Mr. Hanna returned to Cleveland this afternoon. He came to make a friendly call upon Major McKinley and to ask about his health. Mr. Hanna has recovered his own health and is in fine condition again. The feeling in Ohio is that he will be appointed to succeed Senator Sherman.

Gen. W. W. Dudley called at noon to speak with the President-elect and Mr. Hanna about selecting an escort to accompany Major McKinley from the station in Washington to his hotel. There will probably be no military escort.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington was here to-day to present an application for the appointment of a friend. She had an interview with Joseph P. Smith, but did not see the President-elect. Major McKinley will see no visitors this week.

A great deal of pressure from the East is being brought to bear to effect the appointment of Col. Albert Clark of Boston as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association and other strong organizations of business men have sent letters and telegrams here to-day urging the appointment of Col. Clark.

KURTZ AND BUSHNELL CONFER.

Reported Decision Not to Make Hanna Senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 17.—There was a conference between Gov. Bushnell and Chairman Charles L. Kurtz of the Republican State Executive Committee in the Governor's office to-day, lasting nearly all afternoon.

Though Gov. Bushnell denied after the conference that there were any new developments in the Senatorial situation, the report comes very direct that it was decided at this conference not to appoint Chairman Hana to the vacancy; that the Governor had not really made up his mind as to this until to-day. Chairman Kurtz can have the seat in the Senate if he wants it.

Kurtz now holds the office of State Oil Inspector, which pays about four times the salary of a United States Senator. To give this up for what may prove to be only a ten months' term in the United States Senate, is trading emoluments for honor with enormous "boot." If Kurtz does not take the appointment it will probably be Lieut. Gov. Jones's.

Mr. Gage at Hot Springs, Va.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Feb. 17.—Lyman J. Gage of Chicago arrived this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Gage. He will remain here for some time, probably going from this place direct to Washington, about March 1.

Minister to Greece.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Feb. 17.—George A. Floding of this city says he received a letter from Major McKinley today assuring him of his nomination as Minister and Consul General to Greece, Roumania, and Servia. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Floding served together during the late war, and during President Harrison's Administration Mr. McKinley urged the appointment of Mr. Floding to the post at Athens.

Offices for McKinley to Fill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Cleveland will not make nominations to fill vacancies in the Government service which may be caused by resignation between now and March 4, but will leave such places open to be filled by President McKinley. This does not include places where the four years' term of office expires, or of places that are vacated by the death of the occupant whose term still has a year or more to run.

Must Pay the Bills Themselves.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17.—The Senate today killed the bill appropriating $7,500 to defray the expenses of the New Jersey State Militia at the inauguration of McKinley and Hobart. If any of the regiments of the State National Guard attend the inauguration, they will have to foot the bills themselves.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION ROW.

Struggle for Control of the Southern Mutual of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—The meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association which has been called for next week will be nothing more than a lawyers' meeting.

Ever since the meeting was called last week there has been a scramble by parties interested to secure proxies from the small stockholders who reside outside of Atlanta and in other States in which the association has agencies and has been doing business.

The stockholders in the smaller towns, where amounts ranging anywhere from $1,000 to $10,000 have been paid in, have communicated with each other, and as a result of this communication they have concluded to employ an attorney to represent them at the meeting next week. From the outlook the meeting is going to develop some sensations, and it may be in session more than one day in order that everything in connection with the affairs of the association can be brought to light and the exact condition of the association laid before the stockholders or their representatives.

As the situation now presents itself the meeting will develop a fight between the officers of the association on one side to protect their good name and the standing of the association and show, if possible, that the institution is perfectly solvent, while, on the other side will be the antagonists, who do not believe the association is solvent and are open in their denunciation of the loose method in which the business has been conducted.

WANTS MENUS IN ENGLISH.

A Legislator Orders Potatoes in Five Styles and Starts a Reform.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17.—Representative Goodel of Wayne County was in Chicago recently, and encountered a bill of fare printed in French.

Being unfamiliar with the language, he ordered five articles on the bill, which had an aggregate value of 80 cents. When the order was delivered he found he had potatoes cooked in five different styles, and nothing else.

To-day he introduced a bill in the Legislature providing that bills of fare of public dining rooms must be printed only in the English language.

WARRANTS FOR ALDERMEN.

Five Issued in Chicago and in the Hands of a Detective.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Warrants for the arrest of five of the most prominent Aldermen in the City Council are now in the hands of Detective Jensen of the Sunday Observance League. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Clark, who is the moving factor of the league, caused the issuance of the warrants, and charges in his complaint that the Sunday saloon-closing law has been openly violated.

The warrants call for the arrest of the following Aldermen: John Powers, John J. Coughlin, John A. Rogers, Edward Haas, and John J. Brennan. The Rev. Dr. Clark declares that he will swear out a warrant for the arrest of Mayor Swift on a charge of malfeasance in office, providing a Justice of the Peace can be found who will issue the necessary document.

"NO CONDUCTORS, NO FARES."

Louisville Citizens Refuse to Put Nickels in Street Car Fare Boxes.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—The much-mooted question, whether or not patrons of Louisville street cars shall be their own conductors, will at last be tested in the courts.

This afternoon, two well-known citizens, Max Lewis, a lawyer, and Charles Brock, were arrested on warrants sworn out by the street car company, the charge being that they refused to pay their fares.

The arrests are the outcome of a movement begun some weeks ago against the slot fare boxes in the street cars. Some ten years ago, the street car company discharged its conductors, substituting cash boxes or a slotted slide over the seats, in which passengers were required to put their fares. The charter of the company calls for conductors. Recently efforts have been made to compel the company to put on conductors, one of the methods being a refusal to drop the nickel in the slot.

To-day's arrests are the outcome of the fight. Louisville is the only city of any great size in the United States where passengers on a street car are required to be their own conductors for the company.

The annual meeting of the Louisville Railway Company was held this afternoon, and the old Board of Directors was again chosen. The stockholders ratified the recommendation of President Speed, for radical improvements in the service, which have been so strenuously urged by the citizens who refuse to deposit fare in the boxes. This improvement included the conversion into electric lines of the four remaining routes, the heating of the cars in Winter, the purchase of larger and more modern cars, and extension of the transfer system, more cars to suburbs and parks, and conductors and trailer cars for the lines carrying the heaviest traffic.

A Great Demand for Nails.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Chicago wholesale hardware merchants are now enjoying the novelty of selling nails to country retail dealers in carload lots, a luxury that has been unknown to them for nearly two years. The sales are especially pleasing to the wholesale men, as nails are the great staple of the business, and the demand for the same is simply looked upon as the advance guard of an improved demand for everything else. Nails now average lower than ever before in their history, though the billets from which they are primarily made are $1 a ton higher than during the early part of 1895.

College Songs in the Chapel.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—For the first time in the history of the Northwestern University, the Methodist hymnal was laid aside in the noon chapel exercises to-day, and, instead of the old familiar hymns which have been sung over and over again, students were allowed to vent their enthusiasm in college songs of praise for Alma Mater. This remarkable change is an attempt to instill life into chapel exercises. The question of interest has worried the Faculty for several years, and many efforts have been made to remedy the defect. Special programmes for service have been tried, and compulsory attendance finally enforced.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen in the upper lake region, over the Upper Mississippi Valley, and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains; it has also risen slowly on the New England and South Atlantic coast, and it has fallen in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. The barometer is lowest north of Lake Ontario, and highest over Colorado. It was warmer last night generally throughout the Southern, Middle, and New England States, the lower lake region, and Ohio Valley, and was colder in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest. The weather was generally fair last night except in Northern New England and in the eastern portion of the lake regions, where local snows are reported. Generally fair weather will continue in the central valleys and from New England southward to Florida. It will be slightly colder from the lake region southward to the Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	Zero	31	34
6 A. M.	4	30	35
9 A. M.	4	33	37
12 M.	2	40	44
4 P. M.	8	44	48
6 P. M.	6	44	45
9 P. M.	4	45	45
12 P. M.	4	44	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41⅝
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1896	2
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

THE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

First Session of the Convention Held in the Arlington Hotel, Washington.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

To Prepare the Child for Its Future the Most Important Duty of Mothers—The Delegates Received by Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The first session of the National Congress of Mothers, which has attracted such wide attention all over the United States, was opened at the Arlington Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning. Among the delegates in attendance were Mrs. Agnes Hitt, National President of the Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Willis Lord Moore, President of the State Federation of Clubs of Kansas; Mrs. Emma Guyton of the Hillsdale College for Girls, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Henry Croper, from the Kindergarten Club of Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Ellen Richardson of Boston; Mrs. Charles Noyes of the Mothers and Teachers' Club of the public schools of Warren, Penn.; Mrs. Warren B. Hooker, Normal and Free Kindergarten, Fredonia, N. Y.; Mrs. Rosetta Ottwell, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Belleview, Ky.; Miss Frances A Carroll, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Columbia County, N. Y.; Mrs. William P. Frey, Literary Club, Lewiston, Me.; Mrs. Amy G. Keener, Telius Grove, Penn.; Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, City Benevolent Society, Charlottesville, Va.; Miss Mary B. Temple, Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss Sarah Smith, Mothers' Club, Medina, Ohio; Miss Amelie Hofer, editor Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago; Mrs. W. A. Bartlett, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. H. A. Stinson, New York; Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge, New York; Miss Helen Bainbridge, New York; Miss R. D. Rowe, Training School for Christian Workers, New York; Miss Hall, Moody Training School, Northfield, Mass.; Mrs. J. C. S. Davis of Riverton, N. J.; Mmes. Ellis, Downs, Taylor, and Shober, delegates from the Mothers' Influence Club of Philadelphia; the Countess di Morse, Mrs. Sophia McClelland, and Mrs. Taylor, delegates from the Psychological Section of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; Miss Emily Wright and twenty other delegates from the Mothers' Round Table Club of Lansdown, Penn.; Mrs. Mary How Dickenson, President King's Daughters, New York, and Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, Chicago.

Many distinguished women occupied seats upon the platform, among them being Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, wife of the Vice President; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Mrs. William L. Wilson, Mrs. Harriet A. McLean, Mrs. James H. McGill, Mrs. Mary A. Mumford, Miss Emma Morton, Mrs. A. A. Birney, and Mrs. H. W. Fuller.

Opening of the Congress.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn of Washington the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, delivered the opening prayer. Mrs. Theodore Birney of Washington, President of the Congress, made the address of welcome, speaking as follows in part:

"In coming before you as the President of the first National congress of mothers, it is my pleasure and privilege to extend to each and all of you a heartfelt welcome and to express the hope that this large and gratifying audience, this more than encouraging response to our universal call, may prove an earnest of the success designed to crown the work to which our best and highest efforts are now consecrated.

"Doubtless each one present has some idea, more or less definite, as to the general objects of the Congress, but still the question recurs: 'How do we expect to accomplish these ends?' As to our objects I may say that the age in which we live is an age of 'movements,' a time of specialized work, of organized, or at least, crystallized effort.

"Every conceivable effort, from the clothing of the Hottentots to the study of occultism, has been the subject of investigation, of inquiry, and often of organization. It has, therefore, seemed to us good and fitting that that highest and noblest of all questions, that interest upon which rests the entire superstructure of human welfare, that element which may indeed be designated as the foundation of the entire social fabric, should now claim our attention and be made the subject of our earnest and reverent inquiry. I refer to what may be called in a word the child question, that broadest and deepest of questions, that theme most worthy in all its variant phases of our study and attention, because the fundamental one; that question known in the special phraseology of the day as child-culture.

"This is a time known pre-eminently in the history of the world as woman's era. So much has been said and written in these latter days about the higher education, the extended opportunities of woman, that we have failed to hear the still, small voice of childhood; and yet, how, I ask, can we divorce the woman question from the child question? Is not one the natural, logical collary of the other? Let us then consider for a moment some of the needs of childhood.

"Now that reform is being effected in domestic science by the establishment of schools where servants can be properly trained, and by the lifting of household and kitchen work from the realm of drudgery to that of science, there is a fair prospect of more bodily rest for mothers, more time for study, for and with their children, and for outside recreation of a sort helpful to both mind and body.

"The higher branches of book-learning are well enough for the girl or woman who has the inclination or time for them, but they should be secondary in her education to the knowledge which shall fit her for her motherhood. I grant you she may never marry, but as one of the sex on which the care and education of childhood must rest she should know its needs and be ready with head and heart and hand to serve the cause of helpless infancy in any emergency.

Mistakes of Parents.

"Even the best-intentioned parents and teachers are often, thrpugh ignorance of the nature of children, stumbling blocks in their pathway. How strangely the world has worked; how at variance with all natural law! For every single kindergarten there are a hundred, nay, a thousand, prisons, jails, reformatories, asylums, and hospitals; and yet society cries that there is need for more of these. Are we blind, that we fail as Nation, and State, and individuals, to recognize the incontrovertible fact that such demand will never cease until we cut off the supply?

"This is in no sense a sex movement, nor has the appeal to take up this child culture

and kindred topics been made to mothers alone. Men have a thousand imperative outside interests and pursuits, while nature has set her seal upon woman as the caretaker of the child, and it is, therefore, divinely natural that woman should lead in awakening all mankind to a sense of the responsibilities resting upon the race to provide each new-born soul with an environment which will foster its highest development.

"That this congress, which we all feel must mark an epoch in the individual lives of those, at least, who attend, has been possible, is due to the noble generosity of a woman whose financial aid and whose intellectual grasp of humanity's greatest needs have numbered her for many years among America's truest philanthropists, especially as the benefactress of childhood. I refer to our First Vice President, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

"Bachelor or maid, father or mother, you are all most welcome. The love of childhood is a common tie which should unite us in holiest purpose, and on this common ground of our beautiful National capital, let us devote our best efforts during these three days to a prayerful consideration of our highest objects and go forth determined to bring the work to full fruition.

"It has been truly said 'to cure was the voice of the past, to prevent the divine whisper of to-day.' May the whisper grow into a mighty shout throughout the land, until all mankind takes it up for the battle cry for the closing years of the century. Let mothers, fathers, nurses, educators, ministers, legislators, and, mightiest of all in its swift, far-reaching influence, the press, make the child the watchword and ward of the day and hour; let all else be secondary, and those of us who live to see the year 1925 will behold a new world and a new people. Untiring, universal, individual effort, with such organization only as may prove helpful, will build a bridge upon which a struggling humanity may safely cross into a new world, leaving forever the old, with its unending reformatory methods, its shattered homes, and the keystone of that bridge will be maternal love, while in that fair domain the splendid edifice of the new civilization will bear the corner stone of home."

Response to the President.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson of New York, President of the National Council of Women, responding to Mrs. Birney's address, said:

"The feast to which you have invited us is primarily a feast of recognition. It is a welcome to the same spirit that has inspired this gathering, whether you find it as the chief impulse in organized movements or as underlying the motive of individual effort. The gracious courtesy that has welcomed to your fireside has offered also that higher hospitality that welcomes our thoughts, our convictions, our fears, and our opinions, while making us equally at home with your own. And in that fact is an assurance of results from this congress such as could arise from nothing but frank interchange of thought on the part of lovers of a common cause.

"As mothers especially who would fain see better things in the future that is to be the inheritance of our children we rejoice in the fact that there never before was a time when at the heart of every movement, large or small, lay such consideration for the welfare of human beings as to-day. Never before was so much strength, time, and money expended for the education of the illiterate. Never before were there such wise and wonderful projects for preventing pauperism and disease. Never before was the spirit of Christianity so active in human affairs. Never was religion so patient with ignorance, so pitiful to suffering, so ready to shake off the shackles put upon it by bigotry, and to represent by its loving activity the power of the love of Christ.

"Notwithstanding all this, we are forced to admit that the whole world groaneth and travaileth in pain, and the problems of education, of labor, of philanthropy, of politics, of religion, beat against the heart of humanity to-day as they beat against the heart of Christ in that faraway day when they questioned how, in the midst of the world's misery, could come the Kingdom of God. As we have all recognized down through the centuries, there has come no better answer than that which was shown in the face of a little child whom 'Jesus took and set him in the midst.' Amid the maze of manifold theories and schemes for human betterment, the idea has been growing that the answer to the crowding problems of the race lies in the conditions and possible development of the childhood of the race; every organization and every institution has begun to give its share of attention to the development of the child. Yet it has remained for this new society to 'take the child and set him in the midst,' making him who is already the centre of love the centre of strong endeavor, the key to the closed gates of our highest progress, the heart and soul of our hope, that the world, becoming as a little child, may yet enter the 'Kingdom of God.'"

Received by Mrs. Cleveland.

At 11:30 o'clock the session, after organizing and accomplishing some routine business, took a recess to wait upon Mrs. Cleveland at the White House, Mrs. Cleveland having tendered the members of the congress a formal reception. The reception lasted for an hour. About 1,800 mothers, with a sprinkling of junior offspring and an occasional father, shook hands with Mrs. Cleveland in the Blue Room. The introductions were made by Mrs. Theodore Birney.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Large Congregations Listen to Addresses on a Variety of Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The crowd of 1,800 received by Mrs. Cleveland grew considerably before the hour arrived for the afternoon session, and the large banquet hall of the Arlington was found to be much too small for the meeting. Arrangements were quickly made for holding the second session in the First Baptist Church, corner of Sixteenth and O Streets. This edifice also proved inadequate to accommodate the increased number, and many were unable to gain admission.

The afternoon session was taken up exclusively with the delivery of addresses. Frank Hamilton Cushing spoke on "The Mother and Child of the Primitive World." He gave an instructive account of the religious belief and family life of the Zuni Indians.

Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge of New York City, a worker in the slums of that city, spoke of "Mothers of the Submerged World." She did not believe in almsgiving, but in showing the unfortunate how to help themselves by economic methods of cooking, by cleanliness, and by inculcating purity in the homes of the wretched.

Mrs. Amalie Hofer of Chicago, of the Kindergarten Magazine, the National organ of the kindergarten workers, dealt with the subject, "What the Kindergarten Means to Mothers."

Mrs. Rebekah Kohut of New York City, speaking on "Parental Reverence as Taught in the Hebrew Homes," said in part:

"Prof. Lazarus of Berlin, in his first essay on the psychology of nations, has referred to the typic-symbolical facts that with all civilized nations their founders came near losing their lives during childhood. They are saved: Among the gentler Greeks, Zeus by a goat; among the rude Romans, Romulus by a she-wolf; Moses by his own mother. This last fact, that the founder of the Jewish Nation was saved by his own mother, suggests, it seems to me, in the strongest manner the family devotion which has distinguished the Jewish race from so many nations since the earliest times."

A Talk by Mrs. Crafts.

An overflowing congregation listened to the proceedings of the evening session, held at the First Baptist Church.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, Superintendent of the Sunday School department of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, and President of the International Primary Union of Sunday School Teachers, presented the subject of "Mothers and Schools." In the course of her address she said:

"A young wife chose for a motto to place in her private room the words of Jesus, when He said 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' She subsequently became the mother of ten sons and one daughter. Through a long life her words and deeds ennobled motherhood, and taught people with whom she came in contact that motherhood is woman's noblest condition.

"True motherhood is the right standard in education. I have long felt that the school should not be an institution separate and apart from the home and peculiar to itself, but should rather be the broadening out of the home life. Just as we now have 'Greater Chicago' and 'Greater New York,' let the school be looked upon as a part of the greater family. As with the ancients, Magna Grecia includes not the peninsular alone, but the outlying islands and colonies as well. In reality there is a lack of unity between the home and the school.

"When I was a little school girl, the children were taught to sing about their parents—

They visit their cows, they visit their farms,
But why don't they visit the school?

"Even this did not have the desired effect of bringing the parents to the school. Let us discover, if we can, how the home and the school are so far apart. When civilization was young, and homes were few, the children were taught by their parents. As wealth increased social duties made it necessary that tutors should be employed. As the population increased, and homes became closer together, the idea grew apace that one tutor might do for all of the children in a neighborhood, and the schoolhouse was erected.

"The teacher boarded around, and so in a certain sense the school was a family matter. As the number of children increased, it became necessary to build larger schoolhouses and more of them, and to place the children in departments, and hence the school system was established.

Advice to Parents.

"It was then that parents took upon themselves the attitude of laisser faire. They Americanized the French motto: 'Laisser faire et passer le monde va de lui même,' to read 'Let the school alone, it revolves of itself.' The result has been that our schools have become almost devoid of practical training or religious teaching—something very unlike the true home.

"Parents, particularly mothers, should put in the list of their solemn obligations: First, frequent visitations of the schools attended by their children; second, thorough acquaintance with the teachers of their children; third, co-operation with the school plans.

"As mothers have given a science to education, it would be well to give mothers places upon school boards, as is done in London and some other large cities. What mothers might be able to accomplish may be shown by a reminder of what one mother has been able to do. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt of Boston, through whose efforts scientific temperance instruction concerning the effect of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system has been secured to 16,000,000 of children in the public schools of forty-two States and all of the Territories. If one mother could do so much, what might not the whole glorious company of mothers do? Surely they might get the Bible back into our schools, which is one of the greatest needs of the home.

"The Sunday school as well as the secular school needs the co-operation of mothers and homes. For the past twenty years, which marks the advent of the uniform lesson system, home readings have been arranged, which if faithfully carried out in the home, would have made a unit of the home and the Sunday school. And more than this, ten years ago the home department of the Sunday school was organized, which gives to every father and mother the opportunity of belonging to the Sunday school, even though they cannot attend. Let no mother adopt the laissez faire theory in relation to either the secular or the Sunday school, on the ground of having 'no time.' To do so would be equivalent to saying, 'I am so busy with temporalities I have no time for eternities.'"

MADE THE DELIVERIES SHORT.

The National Linseed Oil Company Sued for Damages.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Everybody in the paint business is talking about the suit of the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company against the National Linseed Oil Company for $25,000. In the business it is known that the suit is to recover damages for alleged short deliveries. Painters and paintmakers all over the country are concerned.

The Heath & Milligan Company is one of the largest makers of paint in the world. It uses from 300,000 to 400,000 gallons of linseed oil each year. It sets up that the National Linseed Oil Company has been delivering seven and a half pounds for a gallon of oil, and asserts that under average conditions it takes seven and three-quarters pounds to make a gallon. The National Linseed Oil Company explains that it has been the custom of manufacturers for fifty years to sell linseed oil by weight, delivering seven and a half pounds for a gallon. A gallon of oil varies in weight at different temperatures, and it is asserted that custom has fixed the commercial standard as seven and a half pounds.

It is one of the remarkable things of the trade that the discrepency should have escaped detection for half a century. The Heath & Milligan Company discovered it by accident, while making experiments in which the oil was weighed instead of being measured, as had been the invariable custom before.

The annual meeting of the National Linseed Oil Company stockholders was held at the general offices here to-day. The Secretary declined to furnish the press with any financial statement, as formerly done. The report of President Euston stated that financial connections had been formed for the cancellation of $3,000,000 in debenture and the placing of $1,500,000 of first mortgage fifteen-year 6 per cent. gold bonds. The company had no monopoly in the manufacture of linseed oil and oil cake, but it did not fear competition. No further reduction in price of either raw material or manufactured product on any serious scale was likely to occur, and increased consumption and demand became daily more apparent.

A. O. Hall, Marcus Simpson, and Samuel Thomas were elected Directors for the ensuing three years, succeeding themselves.

TO BUILD A COLONIAL HALL.

A Scheme for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Henry M. Shepard of this city stands sponsor to a unique scheme, to be sprung at the forthcoming Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be opened Friday at Washington. Mrs. Shepard will submit a plan for a magnificent structure, to be erected at the National capital, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This building is to be known as Colonial Hall.

The sentiment in favor of the idea is universal among the various chapters over the country, and an effort will be made to put the plan on "a boom" by preparing a bill to be submitted to Congress asking for a grant of land in the District of Columbia on which to erect the hall. The next step, as proposed by the projector of the plan, is to secure contributions for the building fund from the branch organizations in the various States. The Chicago Chapter has already evidenced its enthusiasm for the movement by a proffer of $200 as a beginning at this end of the line.

The idea is to make the proposed Colonial Hall a central place for National gatherings of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is not only projected as a place of meeting, but as a permanent place of exhibit for the treasured archives of the society.

Inquiry as to the Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The naval court of inquiry to investigate the grounding of the United States cruiser Brooklyn on Schooner Ledge, in the Delaware River, on Jan. 30 last convened this afternoon at League Island Navy Yard. The court consists of Commodore George Dewey, Capt. John C. Watson, and Capt. Henry F. Picking, with Lieut. S. A. Staunton as Judge Advocate. The witnesses to-day were Capt. Cook and Lieut. McCrea, the navigating officer.

New Jail for Westchester County.

WHITE PLNINS, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has ordered the construction of a jail to cost $150,000 to be erected about a mile from the village, near a quarry, where prisoners may be put to breaking stone for the county roads.

NEW MOVE FOR ANNEXATION.

Hawaiians Think Negotiations Are Nearing Completion.

HONOLULU, Feb. 10.—William O. Smith, Attorney General in President Dole's Cabinet, started for Washington by to-day's steamer to confer with Minister Hatch in regard to annexation. His sudden departure is due to a letter received yesterday from the Minister.

Mr. Smith goes as the official representative of the Government with full power to enter into any agreement without communicating with the home Government. He expects to remain in Washington only two weeks, and while the higher officials refuse to make any statement, it is the general opinion that annexation negotiations with the United States have reached an acute stage.

There has been for some time a serious difference of opinion in the Cabinet as to whether the Government should insist upon certain conditions in the event of annexation or should leave everything for the American Congress to determine. But these differences have all been adjusted, and President Dole and the members of the Cabinet are now a unit in the opinion that there should be no conditions whatever imposed by this Government, but that annexation pure and simple be accepted.

TO STOP RATE CUTTING ON GRAIN

The Illinois Central's Stand Prevents an Agreement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Executive officers of the Western Freight Association roads held an important meeting here to-day. The issues at stake affect the vitality and permanency of the organization for the maintenance of rates in a vast territory.

The Illinois Central has followed the Great Western and Wisconsin Central lines in meeting the cuts in grain rates to the Gulf, which were started by the Soo Road. This was done without authority of the Board of Administration of the association, and the meeting of managers to-day was to put a stop to this demoralization if possible.

President Fish of the Illinois Central was present, and put a bar to the progress of the officials at the outset by contesting the right of the association to control the Central's traffic south of the Ohio River. He took the position that such traffic was never in the agreement, and his road had full liberty to make any rates it pleased in that territory. But the Illinois Central taps many Iowa and Illinois points, and the cutting of grain rates from these points to New Orleans is what hurts the association lines, which want the trans-Missouri traffic to go via Chicago to the seaboard. New Orleans and Galveston are now formidable and direct competitors of Chicago in this trans-Missouri business.

President Fish would not recede from his position and finally a committee of three General Managers was appointed to formulate a proposition to be submitted to the meeting to-morrow.

ESCAPED AN ANGRY MOB.

An Effort to Take an Alleged Murderer from the Sheriff.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—A mob attempted to take Edward Flanagan, now on trial for murder, from the Sheriff in Decatur this evening. The design was frustrated by the prompt action of Sheriff Austin, and Flanagan was safely landed in the Fulton County Jail.

The leader of the mob was J. O. Reynolds, a half-brother of Miss Ruth Slack, one of Flanagan's victims. When the court adjourned, Judge Candler ordered the Sheriff to permit no one to leave until he had given permission to open the doors. Judge Candler instructed Sheriff Austin to remove the prisoner. The Sheriff left the room with his prisoner, and for five minutes no one was permitted to leave. Then the doors were opened, and the crowd rushed forth.

Sheriff Austin and his prisoner made their way quickly to the station, followed by 500 or 600 men. The Sheriff took Flanagan into the waiting room and locked the door. When the railroad train was heard, the door was opened and Flanagan, accompanied by Sheriff Austin, made a rush for the train, just as it stopped. The crowd got between the Sheriff and the train, and Reynolds attempted to push him back. The Sheriff pushed forward, however, and managed to get Flanagan on the steps. As Flanagan rushed up the steps, he cried: "Let me in that car. Let me in that car."

Once inside, the murderer rushed forward, and with his manacled hands opened the door of the closet. "Save me!" he cried. "Let me in that closet. Won't you let me in that closet?" The terrified murderer sprang into the closet and crouched on the floor, shrieking still as the train sped on its way.

"That was the narrowest escape I ever had," he said. "They wanted me. I shall not go down there to-morrow unless I have protection. They promised me protection, and they did not give it to me."

Sheriff Austin stated that the militia would be ordered out to-morrow, according to the instructions of Judge Candler, and that a company of soldiers would accompany the prisoner to the De Kalb County Court House.

CHICAGO TANNERS LOCKED OUT.

A Cut in Wages and Increase in Hours Cause Trouble.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Five hundred tanners and curriers employed by W. N. Eisendrath & Co., at the foot of North Sangamon Street, went on a strike yesterday morning against a cut of from 10 to 20 per cent. in wages, and this morning 1,500 more were out of employment because the other leading tanneries in the city have closed their doors against their workmen until a settlement is made in the Eisendrath establishment.

Before the close of the week it is said that other tanneries may be affected, and that 1,000 more men may be added to the list of idle.

The trouble is over an announcement of a cut in wages and a return to the ten-hour workday in the tanneries of W. N. Eisendrath & Co., Grey, Clark & Engel, the Walker-Oakley Company, and the Lambeau Leather Company. The 500 men in the Eisendrath establishment, through their committee, say that they were given to understand that their employers were preparing for trouble last week, when they were ordered to take a large lot of hides out of soak and salt them. This placed the hides in condition where they might be kept indefinitely. The men held two mass meetings, and decided to revive Union No. 2 of the tanners and curriers, which holds a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and over 800 signified their desire to become members. It was decided that the men would not return to work for less than the old wages, and that they would not submit to an increase in the number of hours.

Several small fights occurred during the day between strikers and the men who were retained or who refused to go on strike. Hard knocks were given, and several riots were prevented by interposition of the police, who dispersed crowds of strikers and sympathizers and furnished escorts to the non-union workmen. The scenes of violence were so numerous that the police believe they will have worse trouble to-morrow. Two arrests were made at the tannery of the Lambeau Leather Company, where two patrol wagon loads of police were summoned to quell a disturbance.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Feb. 17.—Coombe & Carthow's machine shop was burned to-day. Loss, $6,000.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 17.—The towboat John D. Lewis was burned to the water's edge this morning. Loss, $15,000.

UTICA, Feb. 17.—The woolen and paper plate factory of the Smith & Stephens Company at Beaver Falls was burned to-night. Loss $20,000.

THE CHARTER IS ADOPTED

Commissioners, However, Are at Odds over Their Report to the Legislature.

PRESIDENT LOW'S OBJECTIONS.

He Opposes the Bi-Partisan Police Board and Municipal Assembly Features—The Report to be Considered Again To-day.

The meeting of the Greater New York Commission in the office of Mayor Strong yesterday was interesting from several points of view, although the Commissioners only considered the charter in its final form, and left the report of the commission to the Legislature to be adopted at an adjourned meeting to-day. The charter itself, in the form that has already been outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was approved without opposition, but the report of the sub-committee selected to prepare a report as to the full commission for presentation to the Legislature excited opposition.

The contest yesterday was a prolonged one, and it was wholly over the report prepared by the sub-committee. President Low of Columbia College assailed the bi-partisan provision of the Police Board and the dual houses of the Municipal Assembly. He also thought that the Mayor should have power to remove for good cause at any time during his term of office.

Mr. Low, it is understood, filed his objections to the bi-partisan character of the Police Board and to the dual houses of the Municipal Assembly with the commission as a memorandum to be included with the report to the Legislataure. In fact, it has been printed as a part of the report, as have also the supplemental bills and the proposed Constitutional amendments which were referrd to in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES.

Yesterday's meeting of the commission was held as usual behind closed doors, and the only information that could be obtained was that the vote on the adoption of the charter was unanimous. After that the discussion was wholly on the character of the report to be made to the Legislature. The dissensions upon this report may delay the presentation of the charter to the Legislature until Saturday, which is the limit of time awarded by the Legislature to the commission. It is held that the filing of the charter with the Clerk of the Assembly on Feb. 20 will meet all of the requirements of the law.

THE ALBANY PROGRAMME.

Charter Will Get Little Consideration Till the Middle of March.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Greater New York charter is expected to reach this city to-morrow, although the basis of this expectation is the newspaper reports from New York City, rather than any communication from the Greater New York Commission.

The Chairmen of the Cities Committees, Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Austin, do not expect much will be done in the way of consideration until the second week in March. When the charter is introduced it will be referred to these committees and sent to the printer to be published in the form of a bill. To do this will require several days, and the representatives of the public printer believe it will be about the end of next week before it can be placed on the members' desks. The week following that is inauguration week, and little business will be done, as it is expected a recess will be taken to permit the Republican members to go to Washington.

The programme for this recess is not fully decided upon. Inauguration day falls on Thursday. Some Senators believe the Legislature might meet Monday night and Tuesday of that week, as usual, and then adjourn until the following week, although it is not certain that any sessions will be held during the week of March 4, so the consideration of the charter is not likely to begin in earnest until March 9 at the earliest.

The Cities Committee will give joint hearings upon the bill in the Assembly Chamber, and at these the Greater New York Commissioners will be asked to do most of the talking. Some opportunity will be given to citizens of New York and Brooklyn to express their views upon the charter, although just how extended these discussions will be will depend on circumstances.

Members say they expect to take the greater portion of the charter on faith at best, for they do not believe there is time or disposition on the part of the average member of either house to fully study and understand the changes from the present order of things.

If there shall be shown a disposition by New York and Brooklyn people to discuss all the chapters at length, the men in charge will, after giving the Commissioners what seems ample opportunity to explain it, bring the hearings to a close.

Some time ago random opinions were expressed that it would be wise to receive the charter, send it to a committee, and then, hurrying the ordinary business of the Legislature to a finish, take a recess of some weeks and meet again for the sole consideration of the charter. Senator Ford was inclined to favor this plan. It has not, however, been seriously considered.

Last year the special committee, of which Mr. Lexow was Chairman, was authorized to work with the Greater New York Commission, and an appropriation was made to meet this committee's expenses. This appropriation, it is said, remains intact, and the legislators concede that the committee took no part in the making of the charter. For this reason they do not expect that Mr. Lexow's committee will have any prominent part in the disposition of the charter when it comes to the Legislature.

A STATE RAILROAD WANTED.

Arkansas Business Men Urge Its Construction by Convict Labor.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17.—The second day's session of the Business Men's Convention was marked by much earnest discussion by leading business men from the different sections of the State.

H. E. Strange of Fort Smith was elected Permanent President of the State organization, and the delegates were banqueted. The convention by a unanimous vote adopted a recommendation to the Legislature to pass the Railroad Commission bill now before that body, and also urged the passage of the bill proposing the construction of a State railroad to be built by State convict labor.

Yearly meetings are to be held hereafter, Little Rock being the place of convening.

The election of H. L. Remmel, late Republican candidate for Governor, as temporary Chairman yesterday was a complete surprise to the large number of Republicans participating in the convention, completely answering all suspicion of political jugglery.

Robert Crockett, the only living descendant of the name of Davy, made an address to-day. He lives in Arkansas County, and is past seventy years of age.

S. W. Fordyce, President of the Cotton Belt Railway of St. Louis, was present to-day, and took an active part in the proceedings of the body.

A committee was appointed to bring before the Legislature matters calculated to further the business interests of the State and to urge upon that body the great necessity of opening up avenues of labor.

A Child Fell Three Stories.

While Nellie Bloomenthal, seven years old, was amusing herself last night by sliding head foremost down the banister on the third floor of her home, 450 West Seventeenth Street, she missed her hold and fell from the third to the first floor, sustaining a fracture of the skull. She was taken to the New York Hospital, where little hopes are entertained for her recovery.

DR. PARKHURST'S ILLNESS.

His Physician Is Reticent Concerning Its Character or Extent.

The condition of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who has been ill at his home, 133 West Thirty-fifth Street, since Monday, was pronounced yesterday, by his physician, Dr. Clarence E. Beebe, to be such that no danger is to be feared. Dr. Beebe was, however, very reticent all day yesterday, and declined to describe Dr. Parkhurst's condition or his illness. He visited the patient at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and staid half an hour, and then went to his office at 23 West Thirty-third Street, where he was shortly afterward sent for, and returned to Dr. Parkhurst's residence. He staid but a little while, but called again before 6 o'clock, and again later in the evening.

Dr. Parkhurst's brother, who is organist at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he did not know the extent or character of the doctor's illness, but considered that he was a pretty sick man. A few people who called at the residence yesterday afternoon were admitted.

THE TOMBS TO GO.

Plans Filed by the City for a New Prison on Its Site.

The city filed plans yesterday with the Department of Buildings which call for the erection of a prison building four and eight stories in height, at the estimated cost of $700,000, on the present site of the Tombs. The new prison will occupy the major part of the Centre Street side of the block, and will project about five feet nearer the stoop line than does the old structure, thereby taking up much of the present porch space.

The new building, when completed, will have the appearance of a flattened circle, with a projection in the front for an arched entrance and an irregular extension in the rear running to a court yard in the centre of the block, facing the old prison on the Elm Street side. The walls will be of granite and brick, and range from 3 feet to 16 inches in thickness. The roof will be on the mansard plan, covered with slate and iron, and the highest point of the structure from the curb level will be 124 feet. The frontage on the Centre Street side will be 186 feet.

The city also submitted plans for the erection of an extension to the women's prison, which is on the Leonard Street side of the block. An iron bridge will connect this addition with the new prison. It is estimated that the cost of the new section of the women's prison will be $20,000. The plans for both structures were drawn up by Withers & Dickson of the Bible House.

Dr. Roder Found Dead in Bed.

Dr. Frank C. Roder, a dentist, twenty-four years old, whose parents live in New Orleans, was found dead in bed in his room, at 145 East Seventeenth Street, at 12 o'clock yesterday. Dr. Roder had been living there for about two weeks with a friend, J. P. Markey, also from New Orleans, and was apparently in good health. He and Mr. Markey returned from a theatre on Tuesday night, and at 6:30 yesterday morning, when Mr. Markey arose, the doctor was in good health. The landlady of the house, Mrs. John McKeever, went to clean his room at noon, and found him dead. An effort was made to make the death murder, but the police are satisfied it was from natural causes. They say it is apparently the result of a hemorrhage. The Coroner will make an investigation this morning. Dr. Roder was a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Dentistry last June, and was said to have been in the city looking for a place to establish himself in practice.

Sale of Field Household Effects.

The first afternoon's sale of the pictures, art objects, furniture, and other household effects belonging to Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, attracted a large and fashionably dressed throng to the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday. The sum realized for 184 lots was $1,484. The bidding lacked spirit, and the prices obtained were not high. A teak wood table sold for $107, and a secretary for $57, and these were the highest prices obtained.

The sale will be continued this, to-morrow, and Saturday afternoons, beginning at 2 o'clock each day. Among the pictures to be sold are a fair example of Ziem's later period, a portrait of Gainsborough, by himself, and a spirited and good marine by the American painter, R. Cleveland Coxe.

$5,500 for Miss Florence Robinson.

Miss Florence Robinson, whose twenty-five-thousand-dollar damage suit against Lieut. Philip Snyder of the Thirteenth Regiment, for breach of promise, had been on trial for two days in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was last evening given a verdict of $5,500 and an extra allowance of $100.

Snyder, in his own behalf, yesterday denied that he refused to marry Miss Robinson. He said he told her that he did not have money enough to marry at the time set for the wedding, and suggested a postponement for a year, or until he was in better circumstances. He also testified that his family had not prevented him from marrying the plaintiff.

The suit will be appealed, as Snyder's attorney said that his client was under age when the engagement took place.

A Workman's Narrow Escape.

While some safe-movers were engaged in placing a huge safe on the freight elevator of the Lords' Court Building, 27 William Street, last evening, George Goodman, forty-nine years old, of 39 Henry Street, Brooklyn, had his head caught between the door-casing and the safe. He was jammed in, and unable to move.

The accident was caused by the safe wheels slipping off the skids. The other men could not budge the heavy mass of steel, so, fearing that Goodman's head would be crushed, they broke away the door-casing and released him. At the Hudson Street Hospital the case was diagnosed as a possible fracture of the skull. Those who witnessed the occurrence said they considered the man's escape from instant death a miracle.

Fortifications for Fisher's Island.

United States District Attorney James L. Bennett of Brooklyn has begun condemnation proceedings in the Federal court for the possession of 225 acres of land on Fisher's Island to be used by the Government for fortification purposes.

Fisher's Island, which is at the upper end of the Sound, would, with the other fortifications already planned, form a strong barrier to any fleet attempting to attack New York from Long Island Sound. For some time it has been known that the Government was negotiating for the purchase of a tract of land on both Plum and Fisher's Islands. Over 125 acres of land on Plum Island have already been contracted for with ex-Mayor Hewitt for about $100 an acre.

Seventy-three Teachers Graduated.

Graduation exercises of the Grammar School for Teachers were held in the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, last night. Seventy-three diplomas were distributed. Mayor Wurster and the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends made speeches. The valedictory address was delivered by Miss Harriet Pitt.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.]

—8:15 A. M.—619 East Twelfth Street; tenement; Ludwig Porth; damage, $150.

—10:30 A. M.—176 Broome Street; Isaac Sheflertied; damage, $30.

—3:40 P. M.—325 West Fifty-ninth Street; flat of Mrs. F. Heflich; damage trifling.

—8:15 P. M.—1,712 Second Avenue; John Palmer; damage, $2.

MAJORIBANKS-BROWN.

A Wedding of International Interest at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 17.—Archibald J. Majoribanks, brother-in-law of the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, and Miss Missie Brown were married to-day in the First Presbyterian Church.

Among those present were Lord and Lady Aberdeen, their daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon, Capt. Wilberforce of the Queen's Boys, Robert Monroe-Ferguson of the Royal Scottish Archers, and Lieut. Col. Strathey of the Fifth Royal Scots Guards of Canada.

The groom is a member of the Royal Scottish Archers, and all of the gentlemen named appeared in full regalia at the wedding and reception at the residence of Mrs. Leslie Warner. Mr. and Mrs. Majoribanks will make their home in England.

NEBRASKA'S STATE TREASURY.

Gov. Holcomb Asks for a Commission to Investigate It.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17.—Gov. Holcomb, to-day transmitted a special message to the Legislature in which he urges the appointment of a commission to investigate the State Treasury.

The Governor recounts the fact that while over a month has elapsed since the change in State officers, a settlement has not yet been effected with ex-Treasurer Bartley, and he finds that the sum of $537,000 due the State is as yet unaccounted for.

The facts do not warrant the charge that the ex-Treasurer is short this amount, nor does the Governor so allege, but he insists there have been unwarranted losses to the State through failures of banks, which he declined to approve as depositories.

PARTIAL FUSION IN MICHIGAN.

Middle of the Road Populists Name Their Own Ticket.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 17.—The State Convention of the Silver Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists was held to-day to select a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University.

The "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists refused to fuse, held a convention, and nominated John O. Seabel for Justice of the Supreme Court and Robert McDougal of Hillsdale and M. O. Graves of Petosky for Regents.

The fusionists adopted resolutions which reaffirmed the Chicago platform, and declared that W. J. Bryan was the greatest living exponent of Jeffersonian principles, the true friend of the people, and the logical standard bearer for Democracy in 1900.

The following ticket was nominated: Justice of the Supreme Court, George L. Yaple, St. Joseph County; Regents of University, Stanley E. Parkhill of Shiawassee, and Thorn Rupert of Livingston.

BIG ORDERS FOR STEEL RAILS.

Given in St. Louis to Carnegie and the Illinois Company.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Since the collapse of the steel pool, orders have been placed in this city with the Carnegie agents and the Illinois Steel Company for 30,000 tons of rails. The drop in price to $17 found many roads anxious to buy, both for extensions and renewals, and orders have piled up largely in excess of early production.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway heads the list with an order for 10,0000 tons, placed yesterday with the Carnegie Company. The Missouri Pacific took 6,000 from the Illinois Steel Company, and the "Frisco" also ordered 8,000.

President Connor of the Dallas (Texas) Terminal yesterday took 3,000 tons, and E. H. R. Green of the Texas Midland is negotiating for 20,000.

One order was placed to-day by a road that is known to be already abundantly supplied, and an evening paper hints that this purchase is to forestall a return to higher prices.

In Memory of John Pine.

The tenants and employes in the Morse Building have had prepared a testimonial of their appreciation of John Pine, for seventeen years the engineer of the building. Mr. Pine died in January, and the testimonial is to be presented to his daughter. It is pen and ink work, setting forth the esteem in which Mr. Pine was held. It was on exhibition in the main corridor of the building yesterday.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Americus V. Rice of Ohio is at the Metropole.

—J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston is at the Albemarle.

—Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles, Cal., is at the Hoffman.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Edwin H. Abbot of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Buckingham.

—Lieut. A. Hoffmann of the German Navy is at the Murray Hill.

—J. Arthur Maguire, Argentine Consul General at Montreal, is at the Grand Union.

—James F. Brown of Chicago, Charles M. Johnston of Utica, and S. P. Urner of Boston are at the Grand.

—Ex-Secretary Robert T. Lincoln and Arthur Caton of Chicago and Manlio Garibaldi of Italy are at the Holland.

—Hoke Smith of Georgia, formerly Secretary of the Interior, and Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany are at the Gilsey.

—Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, N. Y.; John H. Holmes of Boston, and John B. Garrett of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—E. P. Bates of Pittsburg, E. T. Johnson and H. C. Underhill of Buffalo, and C. H. Helvey of Hamilton, Ohio, are at the Normandie.

—James E. White of Nashville, George R. Eager of Boston, John L. Jackson of Philadelphia, and C. C. Rice of Chicago are at the Astor.

—Thomas Harrison and W. R. Melcher, Jr., of Boston; W. M. Hussey of Albany, and A. C. Fowler of St. Louis are at the Park Avenue.

—F. A. Bingham of Chicago, W. A. Procter of Cincinnati, Charles E. Kennedy of Cleveland, and Morris W. Harkness of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

—Mrs. L. Oudesheys of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. J. B. Darling and Mrs. C. E. Robinson of Tacoma, Washington, and S. R. Murphy of Belfast are at the Brevoort.

—John Eaton of Pittsburg, M. D. Burnet of Syracuse, D. B. Dyer of Augusta, Ga.; Isaac Straus of Cleveland, and George V. Schilling of Chicago are at the Manhattan.

—Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Gen. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, J. Ross Robertson of Montreal, and Joseph S. Miller of Washington, D. C., are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Ach, Samuel, & Co., Cincinnati, O.; S. Ach, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

—Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, notions, jewelry, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Baer & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Bird, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. T. Otto, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. Dowell, millinery; Gilsey House.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., linens and white goods; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Boughton & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. H. Boughton, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, boys' clothing, 108 Worth Street; Stuart House.

—Burt, S. J., & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Chapman, J. A., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Seeger, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

—Cole, J. J., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; J. J. Cole, dry goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Deveaux, black goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, white goods and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Dreyfous, S. G., & Co., Shreveport La.; S. Dreyfous, dry goods, &c., 22 Howard Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.;

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bill Passed to Make Train Wrecking, Where Death Results, Murder in the First Degree.

THE NATIONAL GUARD GUNS.

Bill for an Exchange for Springfields Reported Favorably—New York Connecting Road Project—Children on the Stage—Hearings on Gas Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—In the Senate to-day the following bills were passed:

Senator Mullin—Providing that persons convicted of train wrecking, where one or more lives are lost, shall be guilty of murder in the first degree.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds to pay for land heretofore acquired for the erection of a Court House for the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, First Department, and for lands for Fort Washington Park.

Senator Guy.—Appropriating $5,000 for the New York Law Library of the Supreme Court, First Division.

The following nominations were confirmed: Peter M. Wise of Ogdensburg, to be a Lunacy Commissioner; Lewis M. Martin of Clinton, to be Trustee of the Rome Custodial Asylum; Harvey W. Putnam of Buffalo, to be a State Commissioner of Charities.

In Committee of the Whole there was some discussion over the proposed amendment to the railroad law, which provides that 60 per cent. of the stockholders of any street surface railroad company can guarantee the bonds of another railroad company. The bill was recommitted.

The following bills were intpoduced:

Senator Seibert—Fixing the price of gas in Buffalo at 80 cents.

Senator Featherson—Prohibiting railroads in New York City on East Sixty-fifth Street, East Seventy-ninth Street, East End Avenue, East Fifty-seventh Street, East Seventy-second Street, and Avenue A from the northerly side of Fifty-seventh Street.

Senator Cantor—Exempting the real estate of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids from taxes, assessments, and water rates heretofore or hereafter levied.

Senator Coggeshall—Amending the General Benevolent Orders law by providing that, where labor organizations unite, the Board of Trustees may admit as members of such corporation and of such Board of Trustees representatives of any other labor or trades organization, whether or not the same be chartered by the same general governing body of the order to which such bodies belong.

Senator Cantor—Exempting telegraph operators, reporters, and editors of press associations and news agencies in New York City from jury duty.

Senator Stranahan—Providing that, where action is brought to recover damages for the wrongful act, neglect or default by which death is caused, such action may be maintained when the wrongful act, neglect or default by which the decedent's death was caused was committed or occurred outside this State.

"KNOCKOUT DROPS" BILL.

By a Close Vote the Assembly Recommits the Martin Measure—Bills Governing Street Railroad Matters.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Hanna's bill fixing the pay of Inspectors of Election, Ballot and Poll Clerks at not less than $2 nor more than $6 per day, and Mr. Abell's, transferring all unexpended balances in Kings County to a general fund account.

Senator Martin's bill, prohibiting the carrying of "knockout drops," after a debate was recommitted by a vote of 54 to 49.

The bill increasing the salary of State Superintendent of Banking from $5,000 to $7,000 was advanced to third reading. The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendment to Assemblyman Finn's resolution commending Senator Hill's protest in the United States Senate against the imprisonment of a newspaper correspondent in Cuba by Spain.

The Cities Committee reported favorably Mr. Brennan's bill authorizing Brooklyn to expend $35,000 for a statue to George Washington and Mr. Austin's bill authorizing the New York Sheriff to increase the number of jail keepers to eleven.

Rebates for Passengers Who Stand.

Mr. Brennan introduced a bill providing for the issuance of indemnity tickets to passengers on street railroads in cases where fare is paid and no seat provided. The act is to go into effect July 1, 1897. The bill provides that an indemnity ticket shall be furnished to passengers by the conductor, which ticket shall entitle the passenger to another ride or a rebate of half the amount of the fare paid.

Mr. Green introduced a bill prohibiting railroad companies from receiving fare from passengers unless such passenger be first provided with a seat nineteen inches wide.

Mr. Maloney introduced a bill requiring three brakemen, a conductor, engineer, and fireman on all freight trains of twenty-five cars and over, and an extra man on all "Mother Hubbard" engines in addition to the engineer and fireman when they are used in passenger service.

Minor Bills Introduced.

Among the bills introduced were these:

Mr. Finn—Authorizing the Volunteer Firemen's Associations of New York to erect a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Mr. Finn—Compelling agents of industrial or prudential insurance companies, conducted on the weekly payment plan, to procure a certificate of authority from the Superintendent of Insurance before soliciting business.

Mr. Van Cott—Authorizing the Board of Fire Commissioners of New York City to place upon the pension roll of that department the name of any officer who has served as Chief Engineer, and whose term of office was terminated compulsorily by an act passed in 1873.

Mr. J. J. Cain—Providing that in New York and Brooklyn all street surface railroad corporations shall pay annually into the City Treasury 3 per cent. of their gross receipts.

THE NATIONAL GUARD GUNS.

Favorable Report on the Bill for an Exchange for Springfields.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The bill which proposes to exchange with the Federal Government the Remington rifles now used by the State National Guard, for Springfield rifles, had a hearing before the Military Committee of the Assembly to-day. It brought into plain view another attempt to arm the State troops with the Savage gun, which was recommended by a commission to Gov. Morton, who rejected the commission's report.

The history of that commission's labors and the failure of the Governor to approve the proposition, recently, has been given in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

To-day Senator Coggeshall and Assemblyman Philo, both of Oneida County, where the owners of the Savage patent reside, introduced bills authorizing the Governor to purchase the gun recommended by the old commission.

At the hearing on the bill which proposes the exchange, Mr. Risley of Utica and Mr. Savage, the inventor of the gun, were present, and opposed the proposition. They had samples of the various guns under discussion, including their own, the Springfield, and the Krag-Jorgenson, which the Government troops now use.

Mr. Risley made a long argument in favor of arming the National Guard with the Savage gun. He claimed that the Springfield rifles were out of date and had been abandoned by all Government troops for that reason.

"They were never used in any war," he said, "except the Indian wars since the rebellion, and it has been found that some of the guns of this make, which were left on the battlefield where Custer fell, were jammed with cartridge shells, which the mechanism would not remove when clogged with sand. The guns were useless."

He discussed the mechanism of the various patterns at length, and the samples were passed around the committee table, while the Assemblymen had a lesson in loading and unloading. Mr. Risley said it would cost the State about $270,000 to arm the National Guard with his guns. The firm charged $20 each, but he would take the present Remingtons in exchange at the rate of $2 each. All the National Guard in other States, he said, in reply to questions, are now armed with Springfield rifles, except three regiments in Connecticut and the New York troops. It was for the benefit of these that Congress had just passed the bill allowing the exchange. In two or three years, he said, he believed the Federal Government would give up the Krag-Jorgensen arm for something better adapted to the army.

Col. Pfisterer of the Adjutant General's office spoke in favor of the Murphy bill. The supply of Remingtons which the guard now has is in bad condition, he said. There is constant danger from explosions of the guns on rifle ranges, and the State wanted the Government Springfield rifles to tide over the interval in which the Federal Government is determining whether it will keep the Krag-Jorgensen guns or adopt some other.

"The Remingtons are practically worn out," said Col Pfisterer. "They have been in use about twenty years, and the life of any gun which gets the treatment which the Guard gives it on the average is not more than ten or a dozen years."

Col. Pfisterer said the Adjutant General's Office simply felt that the State troops "should have a gun which would send its bullets forward instead of backward" when it was discharged, and this was an uncertainty with the present arm. In reply to questions, he said it would be an absolute necessity that the guns of the guard and of the Federal troops should be of the same calibre, when the question is finally settled. For this reason, he thought it wise to wait until the Government had decided some matters which are now in an experimental stage, before purchasing new guns. The Adjutant General's Department would, however, accept any arm which the legislators might think it wise to purchase.

The committee decided to report favorably the Murphy bill for an exchange.

HEARING ON GAS BILLS.

The Cost of Production Discussed by Experts.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Electricity, Gas, and Water Committee of the Assembly gave a hearing this afternoon on the combined Trainor, Forrester, and Cantor-Laimbeer gas measures to reduce the price of gas in New York and Brooklyn.

There were present a delegation from the Board of Trade of Brooklyn, headed by J. J. Clancy, and Mr. W. Bemis and H. M. Cross, gas experts, from New York.

Assemblymen Trainor and Forrester addressed the committee in favor of their measures, and were followed by Mr. Cross, who furnished an exhaustive array of figures and details to show that in the history of the reduction in price in various cities the dividends of the various companies had not suffered.

Mr. Bemis submitted figures to show that 44 cents per 1,000 cubic feet was a liberal allowance for cost to the companies for furnishing gas. No action was taken on the bills.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL BILL.

Charges Made Against the Regents and Two Law Schools.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—A hearing was held before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day on Assemblyman Austin's bill, incorporating the New York Law School. Bishop William Croswell Doane, Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the Faculty of the University Law School of New York; Prof. A. V.V. Raymond of Union College, and Mr. Frank Platt of New York, participated in an argument in which not a few serious charges were made. There was developed a bitter rivalry between the New York Law School and the University Law School of New York City.

It appeared that the Board of Regents and six of the law schools in the State are opposed to the bill. Also that the Board of Regents sent out a circular requesting the various educational institutions of the State to appear in opposition to the bill or to enter protests against it.

Bishop Doane, who appeared before the committee, presented to Mr. Scherer, the Chairman, a large batch of protests. Mr. Robbins hinted that the protests which appeared to come in with such remarkable unanimity were due to the extensive distribution of that circular.

Mr. Platt, who appeared in behalf of the bill, charged that the Board of Regents and several educational institutions were persecuting the New York Law School. He said that the attacks which he charged the Board of Regents with making against the New York Law School were inspired by the Columbia and the University Law Schools of New York City. He charged that the questions which were submitted by the Regents' examination to the students of the New York Law School last year were prepared by a student just graduated from the Columbia School, and were questions which several well-known Judges of the Supreme Court, whom he named, had characterized as unfair, not calculated to develop the students' knowledge, and intended to confuse them. This, he charged, was in line with the deliberate action of the Board of Regents, none of whom, he said, had ever visited the institution he represented or knew anything about it, to persecute and injure the school.

Bishop Doane and Prof. Ashley and President Raymond based their whole objection to the bill on the rule of the Regents that the power to confer degrees cannot be granted to institutions having resources less than $500,000, and on the plea that the mercenary character of the New York Law School in conferring degrees would lower the standard.

Mr. Platt replied that the New York Law School did not need $500,000 resources. All it wanted was enough money to erect a building and not be compelled to continue paying high rentals to the Equitable people.

Dr. Raymond said that the right to confer degrees had been waived by all of the law schools, in so far as they do not conform to requirements of the Board of Regents. The main point of this bill was that it charters an institution independent absolutely of the Board of Regents, while all the other law schools propose to live up to the requirements of the Regents.

Another hearing on the bill will be given.

CHILDREN ON THE STAGE.

Mr. Gerry and Louis Aldrich Discuss the Subject.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Elbridge T. Gerry this afternoon appeared before the Codes Committee of the Senate in advocacy of the bills prepared by his society. Principal among these was the bill prohibiting the appearance of children upon a stage even in recitations.

Louis Aldrich, the veteran actor, said he represented the most reputable of the theatrical managers of New York City in his opposition to this bill. They did not desire to eliminate any part of the law which prohibited the singing and dancing of children. He was as much opposed to this as was Mr. Gerry. He could see no good reason, however, to prohibit children from appearing in legitimate speaking parts.

The committee decided to report favorably Mr. Gerry's three bills concerning the commitment of children to public institutions, but will not report to-morrow, at least, the bill prohibiting the appearance upon the stage of a theatre of children in recitations or speaking parts.

CONNECTING ROAD PROJECT.

Senator Ford Denies that It Is a New England Scheme.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Senator Ford to-day asked the Railroad Committee to report favorably his bill extending for five years, from April 20 next, the time within which the New York Connecting Railroad Company shall be given for the construction of its road.

Senator Ford said the company intended to build a road from Port Morris, in New York City, to East New York and Brooklyn. The road is to run over a bridge to be constructed between the two cities over Ward's Island. It would prove an immense benefit to the people of Greater New York, and would allow passengers to go direct from Brooklyn to any part of the country.

The company intends to construct a standard-gauge road, and has a capital of $100,000. Civil Engineer Thomas S. King is one of the promoters of the company and is negotiating with English capitalists to furnish $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 to construct the bridge and railroad.

Senator Featherson intimated that the proposed road was a scheme on the part of the New England Railroad to get an entrance into Greater New York, which it has been trying to secure for many years.

Senator Ford denied that the New England people had any connection with the new road, but said that the proposed road would form an important link between the two cities, and its control undoubtedly would be sought by existing trunk lines.

The committee decided to give another hearing on the bill next Wednesday.

Working for the Finn Bill.

A delegation of Vesey Street merchants, headed by President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, called upon Mayor Strong yesterday to urge approval of the Finn bill permitting merchants to display their wares on the sidewalk, and to permit the issuance of licenses for the use of certain parts of the sidewalks. The Mayor did not commit himself.

BANQUET TO EX-CONTROLLERS.

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Office.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The State Controller's office in the State Hall to-day was appropriately decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the creation of the office in this State.

To-night at 7:30 o'clock at the Hotel Kenmore Controller Roberts fittingly observed the anniversary of a hundred years by a banquet tendered to the eight living ex-Controllers. Of the eight, five ex-Controllers were present, and three were kept away by unavoidable circumstances. Those present were Nelson K. Hopkins of Buffalo, Controller 1872-6; Frederic P. Olcott of New York, 1877-80; Alfred C. Chapin of Brooklyn, 1884-8; Edward Wemple of New York, 1888-92; Frank Campbell of Bath, 1892-4. The guests besides the ex-Controllers included Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker O'Grady, Senators Ellsworth and Cantor, and Assemblymen Nixon and Finn, the leaders of the two houses of the State Legislature; Mr. E. A. Groesbeck, cashier of the National Commercial Bank, and Mr. J. Howard King, President of the New York State National Bank, the two checking banks of the State; Deputy Secretary of State Davidson, State Engineer Adams, Deputy State Controllers Morgan and Merriman, and Clerk Birchall, who has been connected with the Canal Auditor's and the State Controller's offices for thirty-one years.

The guests were seated about a round table in the handsome hotel dining room. An elaborate menu was served, after which there was some informal speechmaking appropriate to the occasion. There were no set toasts. After the dinner, Controller Roberts and his guests went to the Fort Orange Club by special invitation to attend the reception tendered to the Governor and Mrs. Black.

Association of Builders.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—About a dozen delegates from New York, Buffalo, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Little Falls met here to-day and formed the New York State Association of Builders. The delegates represented contracting Builders Exchanges, &c., and the State Association is formed for trade purposes. The following officers were elected: President—John L. Hamilton of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, New York City; Vice President—John L. Hughes of the Builders' Exchange, Utica; Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. Almendinger of the Buffalo Builders' Exchange.

SUPPOSED MURDERER ESCAPED.

A Woman Claimed He Was Annie Meyers's Assailant.

An excited woman ran into the Eldridge Street Police Station yesterday and asked that a policeman be sent to arrest a man who had tried to choke her. She was walking along Grand Street, when she saw the man who, she said, tried to choke her a couple of weeks ago in her home, at 42 Eldridge Street.

When she saw him yesterday on Grand Street she called on a citizen to hold him. The man held him for a few minutes. Then the alleged strangler darted into an alleyway and got away. The woman, who calls herself Mrs. Barnett, then ran around to the station house and told the police. When the detective got there the man had gone.

The woman thought that the man was the same one who a few months ago choked Mrs. Annie Meyers in her apartments, in East Twenty-second Street. The police are still looking for him.

FIRE IN A VESTIBULE.

Man Who Built It Is Now Charged with Arson.

James Moore, twenty-six years old, who refused to give his address, was apparently caught in the act of attempting to set fire to a five-story double-tenement house at 2,264 Second Avenue at 1 o'clock this morning.

Policeman Henry Kupfrian saw Moore enter the vestibule of the house, then come out, borrow some matches from passing men, and return to the vestibule. Kupfrian saw a flash in the house, and on entering found a bushel basket full of paper blazing near the door. Beside it stood a barrel full of trash.

The police do not know how the barrel and basket got into the vestibule, but they think Moore carried them there before he was seen. The police have the names of two citizens who watched Moore; but they decline to give the names. Moore denies the charge. He had been drinking, but was not drunk.

MASON RENSHAW JONES ASSIGNS

Action Taken Because of a Judgment Which He Is Fighting.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 17.—Mason Renshaw Jones of New York, who is spending the Winter at his villa on Halidon Hill, this city, made an assignment yesterday of all his property to Josiah S. Bliss, the keeper of the Newport County Jail.

This step was taken in view of Mr. Jones's arrest Jan. 15 on an execution of judgment in favor of George A. Dowden of Newark, N. J., for $6,200. Mr. Jones must remain within the jail limits (Newport County) until the case is settled. He will fight the case.

The plaintiff is President of the Champion Burglar Alarm Company of this city. The defendant is a son of the late President of the Chemical National Bank. The suit, it is said, was for the recovery of money alleged to have been borowed.

A GIFT TO KANSAS UNIVERSITY.

The New England Emigrant Aid Company Transfers Its Property.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—At an adjourned meeting of the New England Emigrant Aid Company to-day, it was voted to transfer all property belonging to the company to the University of Kansas, in the City of Lawrence. In the establishment of this institution the members took an active interest. Vice President Edward Everett Hale, Chairman of the meeting, stated that the society has made application to the Legislature to prolong for five years the company's charter, which was issued in 1850, and soon expired. The request, he said, will probably be granted.

The company which is thus ending, temporarily at least, a long and notable period of existence, played an important part in the history of the country between 1854 and 1867. In May, 1854, it had expended $116,000 in various enterprises looking to the establishment of settlers in Northern Kansas. The first agent of the society became Governor of Kansas, the second became Senator.

After the foundation of Kansas as a free State, the society sent 1,000 emigrants to Florida. There are 1,600 shares in the company and about 400 members.

"Big Six's" Election.

John F. Webber was elected Secretary and Treasurer last night of Typographical Union No. 6, to fill the unexpired term of the late William Ferguson.

TROTTERS SOLD AT AUCTION.

THE CLOSING OUT OF THE SAN MATEO STOCK FARM.

The Stallion Guy Wilkes Bought for $5,000—Prices at Which Others Were Sold — Prominent Horsemen Present.

The closing out of the San Mateo Stock Farm at the second day's sale of trotters in Madison Square Garden, yesterday, resulted in spirited bidding for horses of good pedigrees.

The sensation of the day was the sale of the stallion Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼. Very little interest was shown by buyers until the great breeding stallion was led into the ring, late in the afternoon. Everybody crowded around the auctioneer's stand, and when an opening bid of $1,000 was made it was received with applause. A bidder raised it to $3,000 and it went up $250 at a time until the stallion was knocked down to W. J. White of Cleveland, Ohio, for $5,000. Mr. Corbitt, the owner, expected a much higher price, but the stallion did not show in the best condition, probably owing to the long journey across the continent.

The second surprise of the day was the sale of Sable Wilkes, which went to J. F. Uhl for $1,900, after twenty minutes of excessively dull bidding. Out of a sale of twenty-two head of horses from Mr. Corbitt's stock farm in the afternoon, $13,105 was realized, an average of $595.

The horses sold in the evening were all from the San Mateo Stud, and better prices were realized than in the afternoon. Among the horsemen present were Gen. B. F. Tracy, E. D. Morgan, Frank Gray Griswold, Nathan Straus, Matthew Riley, John H. Shults, J. W. Day, W. M. Whitehead, George Forbes, J. Malcolm Forbes, A. J. Walsh, J. Dunwalton, J. F. Caldwell, State Senator McCarthy, E. H. Harriman, T. Suffern Tailer, Peter Duryea, W. E. D. Stokes, Carl S. Burr, William Simpson, Hamilton Busby, Gen. Jacob Baiz, F. C. Sayles, and Thomas Lynch.

Among the important sales were: Chanty, chestnut colt, $1,550, B. H. Demerest, Fleetwood Park, N. Y.; Cascade, black colt, $600, H. M. Bennett, Farmingdale, N. J.; Cantata, bay mare, $330, National Storage Company, Philadelphia; Chantilly, brown mare, $600, W. J. White, Cleveland, Ohio; unnamed black mare, $330, Joshua Wilkins, East Braintree, Conn.; Roselle, bay mare, $510, A. J. Welch, city; unnamed bay mare, $950, W. J. White, Cleveland, Ohio; Signum, bay mare, $390, J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston; Sabledale, bay mare, two years old, $1,000, J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Vixen, chestnut mare, $500, B. F. Tracy, city; Ante Dawn, bay gelding, $435, Fred. T. Steinway, city; Ellen Mayhew, black mare, $1,300, J. F. Uhl; Hannah Price, brown mare, $900, B. F. Tracy, city; unnamed black colt, brother to Oro Wilkes, $525, John McGuire, city; unnamed mare, by Guy Wilkes, $950, W. J. White, Cleveland, Ohio.

Kentucky Thoroughbreds for Auction.

Eighty-seven thoroughbred Kentucky trotting horses arrived in Hoboken yesterday from Lexington on their way to Vienna, Austria. They all have records of 2:18 and better, and will be shipped on the steamship Prussia. They are valued at $97,800.

LARCHMONT YACHTSMEN MEET.

Officers Elected for Ensuing Year and Other Business Transacted.

The annual meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club was held last night at Delmonico's. Seventy-five members were present. The reports of the different committees were read and the following officers were elected for the year:

Commodore—Clarence A. Postley, schooner Colonia; Vice Commodore—Edward S. Hatch, yawl Huron; Rear Commodore—Charles F. Ulrich, schooner Carlotta; Secretary—Edward J. Greacen; Treasurer—William Murray; Measurer—John Hyslop; Trustees—Harry M. Gillig, Augustin Monroe, to serve three years; Eugene L. Bushe, to serve two years; Oswald Sanderson, to serve one year.

The club now has 561 members and a fleet of 303 yachts. It was decided to appoint a committee of five members to meet committees of other clubs with the idea of trying to form a National Yacht Racing League. In an adjoining room to that in which the meeting was held the prizes won by yachts racing in the club regattas were displayed. They were a very handsome lot and were valued at $6,000.

MEETING OF THE GOLFERS.

Next Tournament at Chicago—That for Ladies at Manchester.

The Chicago Golf Club will be the scene of the nexa amateur and open golf championship tournament of the United States. And the ladies, to win their championship for 1897, will have to do so on the links of the Essex Country Club of Manchester, Mass., not far from Boston. These two important decisions were made at the third annual meeting of the United States Golf Association last night at Delmonico's. Sixteen associate clubs, all but one, were represented, and of the allied clubs about twenty of the total of sixty-one sent delegates.

The meeting was called to order by President Theodore A. Havemeyer. All the present officers were re-elected, except Henry O. Tallmadge as Secretary. He declined to serve longer, and Robert Bage Kerr, President of the Lakewood Golf Club, was put in his place. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $4,560.87.

Previous to the general meeting the Executive Committee held a special meeting at the Union Club. The application of the Knollwood Country Club of Elmsford, Westchester County, to be raised from the allied to associate membership in the association was favorably acted upon. Four new clubs were elected to allied membership as follows: The Country Club of Scranton, Penn.; Wyoming Country Club of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Englewood Golf Club, N. J., and Nutley Golf Club, N. J.

Middle State Regatta Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association was held last night at the Marlborough Hotel. These officers were elected: President—J. G. Tighe, Varuna Boat Club; Vice President—W. Vanderveer of Newark; Secretary-Treasurer—W. F. Boland, Union Boat Club; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Hammerslage, Dauntless Boat Club. A new constitution and by-laws prepared by a special committee appointed for that purpose were adopted, and the following committee was elected to take charge of the racing this year: H. G. Deperlo, Vesper Boat Club; J. Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club; A. B. Hopper, Passaic Boat Club; Edward Martin, Palisade Boat Club; J. Rogers, Flushing; C. W. Pinckney, New York Athletic Club; J. Christie, Atalanta Boat Club, and J. H. W. Douty, Staten Island Boat Club.

Death of Rear Admiral Colhoun.

Rear Admiral Edmund R. Colhoun, United States Navy, (retired,) died in Washington last night shortly after 11 o'clock. He was seventy-five years of age. The death was from heart failure and was quite unexpected.

Admiral Colhoun was born in Pennsylvania May 6, 1821. He entered the navy as midshipman, April 1, 1839, and served with distinction both in the Mexican War and the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Iasigi Still in the Tombs.

Joseph A. Iasigi, the Turkish Consul General at Boston, who was committed to the Tombs by Magistrate Cornell on Tuesday, remains there pending the arrival of extradition papers from Boston. His counsel yesterday made no effort to have him released.

Redhead Estate Assigned.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 17.—The estate of Wesley Redhead went into the hands of an assignee to-day. The liabilities do not exceed $100,000, and the estate is said to be worth $250,000. All claims are held in the East.

CORNELL READY TO ROW YALE.

CHEERFULLY ACCEDES TO THE REQUEST OF HARVARD.

Message Sent to Cambridge to That Effect and also Proposing that Pennsylvania and Columbia be Admitted to the Race.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The Cornell Navy management last night received official notice from Harvard of Yale's desire to enter the Cornell-Harvard race. A meeting of the Cornell Athletic Council was called this afternoon, and Harvard's request was gracefully acquiesced in. Cornell's answer to Harvard's request is worded as follows:

"We are in receipt of the proposal of the Harvard Boat Club that Yale be admitted to the Harvard-Cornell race of this year. We cordially accept this proposal, and proffer the counter request that the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia be admitted to the same race. In case such an arrangement be made, the date, July 2 or June 20, will be acceptable to Cornell for the race."

The announcement of Cornell's action in the matter is joyously received, and the fact that Cornell is to have Yale as an antagonist has aroused enthusiasm, as it has for twenty-two years been Cornell's desire to row Yale. The last race between Yale and Cornell took place in 1875, at Saratoga, when Cornell was the victor over twelve other crews. In 1891 the Cornell freshman crew defeated the Yale and Pennsylvania freshmen at New London.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Four of the Favorites Won in the Six Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Warm and mild weather drew out 3,000 persons to the racecourse to-day. The track was still very heavy, but the public landed four favorites and beat the bookmakers.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Loudon, 104 pounds, (Dorsey,) 4 to 1, won by four lengths; Whiff, 104, (Beauchamps,) 15 to 1, second by two lengths; Bitarro, 99, (Barrett,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:25¼. Miss Rowett, Hardenburg, Loyal Prince, and Old Dominion also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile; two-year-olds. Nemo, 113 pounds, (Beauchamps,) 4 to 5, won by three lengths; Oninoor, 104, (C. Reiff,) 7 to 5, second by four lengths; Charlie Ross, 104, (K. W. Dean,) 25 to 1, third. Time—0:57. Ramus and Herodotus also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Ollean, 92 pounds, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, won by two lengths; Robert Bonner, 107, (C. Reiff,) even, second by four lengths; Double Dummy, 103, (Garner,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Graefin, Border, Illia, and Rushfield also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; handicap. Rhett Goode, 107 pounds, (Garner,) even, won by ten lengths; Domingo, 104, (Caywood,) 7 to 2, second by two lengths; Marquise, 102, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:57½. Full Hand also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Proverb, 97 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, won by two lengths; Harmony, 97, (Barrett,) 6 to 1, second by four lengths; Dr. France, 100, (Hough,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. Glendaga, Plutus, Clarus, Sister Ione, Partisan, Lay On, and Carl Holland also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Jamboree, 107 pounds, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Renaud, 94, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, second by a head; Baal Gad, 99, (Dorsey,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Laura Davis, Henry Owsley, Belle of Fordham, Ida Wagner, and Hunter also ran.

Racing at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 17.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs; three-year-olds. Hormosa, 108 pounds, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, won by five lengths; Rodey Murphy, 108, (H. Martin,) 20 to 1, second by half a length; Rosa, 100, (R. Isom,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:45. On Gua Nita, Charles Lebel, Old Jack, Michael, Sadie Schwartz, Lona Marc, Stoic, and Extempore also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Arrezzo, 110 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 2 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; Lost Girl, 105, (Hennessy,) 10 to 1, second by four lengths; Nine Ninety Nine, 103, (Barringer,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Nuncemar, Elaine, The Sinner, Etta H., Basquil, Alazan, and Gerba Bueno also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Match race; purse $500; two miles. Schiller, 106 pounds, (Slaughter,) 3 to 10, won by a head; Morte Fonse, 106, (Thorpe,) 13 to 5, second. Time—3:44¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Moylan, 107, (T. Sloan,) 11 to 10, won by one and one-half lengths; Thornhill, 102, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, second by half a length; Two Cheers, 99, (Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾. Long Lady, Carrie U., Coda, Roadrunner, Eckert, and Walter J. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Shell Mound Handicap for three-year-olds; seven furlongs; value $1,000. Casper, 115 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 5, won by three lengths; Torpedo, 96, (Slaughter,) 15 to 1, second by four lengths; Roselle, 85, (Dreyfus,) 200 to 1, third. Time—1:32¾. Dolore, Hannetta, and Tea Rose also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One and three-eighths miles; Hurdle Handicap; over five obstacles. Reddington, 140 pounds, (Cochran,) 4 to 5, won by three lengths; Hello, 150, (Peters,) 7 to 1, second by twenty-five lengths; Zaragosa, 125, (Porteous,) 15 to 1, third. Time—2:42. Herman, St. Apollo, Gold Dust, Joe Hill, Dick O'Malley, and Auteuil also ran.

Jeu de Barre at Durland's.

The first of a series of six games at jeu de barre for a twenty-five-dollar cup was played at Durland's Riding Academy last night. The contestants were D. Coleman, blue; Charles Geyer, yellow, and Marshall Clapp, red. The contests will be held after the regular classes on the evenings of Wednesday, March 3; Monday, March 29, and the closing ride for the season. The man winning the greatest number of points will get the cup. The committee announces also a first cash prize of $15 and a second of $10, open to all members of the academy, for jumping. The contests will be held upon the evenings of March 10, 17, 24, and 29, and the closing ride.

Duestrow Had Lepto-Meningitis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—A post-mortem examination to-day disclosed that Arthur Duestrow, executed yesterday at Union for killing his wife and child, had lepto-meningitis, or white specks on one of the coatings of the brain. The post-mortem was made by surgeons who had testified in the course of the trial of Duestrow that he was insane.

Death of William P. O'Malley.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 17.—William P. O'Malley, United States Chinese Interpreter for Colorado and Wyoming, died suddenly early this morning of heart disease. He fell in the street, and at once became unconscious, and within an hour was dead. He was a native of Geneva, N. Y., and his parents reside there.

Nourmahal and Lasca Sail.

John Jacob Astor's steamer, Nourmahal, sailed yesterday for New Orleans, where Mr. Astor and his friends will join the boat. Mr. Astor will be in New Orleans for the Mardi Gras, and will then sail for an extended cruise in Southern waters. H. S. Watson's schooner yacht Lasca sailed yesterday for the Mediterranean for a cruise.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GEN. WEYLER'S PROPHECIES.

He Says that the Pacification of Cuba Will Soon Be a Fact.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Gen. Weyler to-day received the provincial authorities of Sancti Spiritus. He said that the revolution in Cuba from its very beginning had taken the character of a brigand war, and that the insurgents had, whenever possible, avoided engagements with the Spanish forces. He prophesied the early ending of the revolution, and declared that the pacification of the island would soon be an accomplished fact, and would be due entirely to the operations of his troops.

Gen. Weyler remains in the Sancti Spiritus district.

A hot fight is reported to have occurred between a band of rebels and a Spanish force in the Tigre Hills, in Las Villas, resulting in numerous losses to the insurgents and the capture of the positions occupied by them. The Spaniards lost nine killed and thirty-one wounded. Among the killed was Capt. Pedroso.

Gen. Linares reports that the troops of his column have seized, at Cauto Baire, a rebel convoy with a number of mules and a quantity of ammunition and supplies.

Col. San Martin asserts that the rebel leader Ramon Lazo has been killed in a skirmish at Sitio Anita, in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Pedro Hernandez Gueraza, who for some time has been closely watched by the authorities, has been arrested as a political suspect.

The death is announced of Francisco Arazoza, publisher of The Gaceta Oficial.

Col. Alfau reports having had a three-hours' battle with rebels at Colmenar, near Cuba Mocha, in the Matanzas Province. The battle was hotly contested, and the rebel losses in killed or wounded were heavy. The insurgent leader Raul Arango was among the killed. The Spaniards had one Lieutenant and eighteen privates wounded.

GEN. ROLOFF FAILED TO APPEAR.

His Bond Declared Forfeited by a United States Court.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Gen. Charles Roloff, the alleged Cuban filibuster, did not appear yesterday nor to-day in the United States court, where he was to be arraigned on the charge of conspiracy and planning the sending of a military expedition against Spain. Judge Norris declared forfeited the bond of Roloff's surety, Joseph J. Hanna of New York. The bond, which is for $2,500, was given in New York Feb. 6, to secure the appearance of Carlos Roloff and Dr. Joseph J. Luis in the United States District Court at Baltimore, Feb. 16. Dr. Luis appeared yesterday, and to-day pleaded not guilty to the charge made against him.

John R. Bland, for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, gave bond in the sum of $2,500 for Dr. Luis's appearance, and the accused soon after left for New York.

Gen. Roloff will be tried with Dr. Luis, provided he comes into court in the meantime. He is now subject to arrest wherever found on a warrant from court.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The steamer Bermuda started down the Delaware River to-night.

It is reported that Gen. Roloff, the Cuban War Secretary, who forfeited his bail in Baltimore to-day in the United States Court, has taken passage on the Bermuda.

WEYLER MAY BE RECALLED.

A Ministerial Crisis Said to be Impending in Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—El Dia, in an article on the political situation, asserts in the most positive terms that a Ministerial crisis is impending, and that it is possible that Señor Sagasta will return to the Premiership.

The paper also says that there is a likelihood that Gen. Ramon Blanco, late Governor General of the Philippine Islands, will replace Gen. Weyler as Captain General of Cuba.

A DEFAULTER IN OVER $10,000.

Shortage in the Accounts of Treasurer Dyer of Plymouth, Mass.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 17.—Town Clerk and Treasurer George S. Dyer is a defaulter. Town Auditor James D. Thurber has found a shortage of $10,240, and the Selectmen have made it public.

Mr. Dyer resigned his position last evening, and B. F. Ward, Collector of Taxes, was appointed Treasurer pro tem. It is not known what became of the money, but he is thought to have been speculating in stocks. He was President of the New England Drug Company, and that probably took some funds. This afternoon the town's amount of the defalcation was paid by relatives of Mr. Dyer, his bondsmen, James D. Thurber, William S. Morrissey, Dr. E. D. Hill, N. N. H. Hubbard, and Charles T. Holmes, not being called upon. Mr. Dyer will not talk on the subject. When informed of the shortage he was surprised, and said: "I did not think it was so much."

Mr. Dyer is a son of the late George Dyer, President of the Old Colony National Bank; is a prominent member of Plymouth Lodge, A

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Immigration Bill Goes to the President After an Animated Debate in the Senate.

THREE MAJORITY IN ITS FAVOR.

Senator Allen Charges the Civil Service Commission with Discourtesy—The House Opposes Large Pensions to Officers' Widows.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—After a four hours' debate in the Senate to-day, the conference report on the bill to amend the immigration laws was agreed to by a vote of 34 to 31. As the report had already been agreed to in the House, the bill, as modified in conference, now goes to the President. It adds to the classes of excluded aliens all persons over sixteen years of age who cannot read the English language or some other language—except that admissible immigrants may bring with them or send for, illiterate parents or grand-parents, (over fifty years of age,) wives, and minor children. It also prohibits from employment on public works aliens who come regularly or habitually into the United States for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor, and who have not made declaration of intention to become American citizens.

The Secretary of the Treasury, however, may permit the entrance of aliens for the purpose of teaching new arts or industries. And the act is not to apply to persons coming here from Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there.

Four Democratic Senators (Chilton, Faulkner, Hill, and Martin) voted for the report, and four Republicans (Hansbrough, Hawley, Mantle, and Shoup) against it.

Palmer Opposes the Bill.

The debate on the conference report was an animated one. Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) denounced the bill as an outgrowth of nativism—a doctrine for which he had the most profound and earnest detestation. He believed in the ancient declaration of man's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. He believed in the right of expatriation and immigration, but he detested nativism. The educational conditions imposed by the bill upon immigrants were, in his opinion, essentially and radically unjust, and would be, in practice, found to be absolutely useless. They would exclude a harmless and useful class, and would not exclude the "brawling Anarchists," all of whom could read and write.

As to the exclusion of occasional labor, which was aimed at Canadians crossing the border during the Summer months, Mr. Palmer said that if other nations followed that "miserable, narrow example," and adopted retaliatory legislation, American laborers in Mexican and Canadian mines and forests would suffer. Such legislation, he declared to be "an outrage on the comity of nations and on the civilization of the age."

In the course of his speech, allusion was made by Mr. Palmer to the State of Massachusetts as the only Northern State which refused suffrage to men who could not read and write.

The defense of his State Constitutional provision in that regard was taken up by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) who spoke of such statements as "pure demagoguery." Mr. Palmer said Mr. Hoar did not seem to realize the dignity and importance of the rights of an American citizen. During the war Massachusetts had sent emissaries to the South and filled her quota of troops with colored men who could not read or write.

Canadian Labor.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) agreed with Mr. Palmer in saying that no such legislation as this bill proposed could be found on the statute book of any civilized country in Christendom. As to the provision against occasional laborers from Canada, Mr. Carter said that the Dominion of Canada would not fail to incorporate in her statutes a similar law. And he believed that it could be safely asserted that where there is one citizen of Canada working in the United States who had not declared his intention to become an American citizen, there were at least a dozen Americans working in Canada and finding lucrative employment there, not one of whom had renounced his American citizenship. Such legislation would call for retaliation from every Government on the American continent. In the mines of British Columbia there were some 50,000 Americans earning from $2.50 to $3 a day; and in Mexico the vast system of railroads was worked by Americans. Would it be wise, then, even only consulting self-interest, to invite the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico to command these Americans either to leave the country or to renounce their citizenship?

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) also opposed the conference report. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the letter from "Ouida" in praise of the illiterate Italian peasantry as contrasted with the trash of the cities, emasculated, corrupt, and debauched.

The New Orleans Affair.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) did not let the opportunity pass of reminding Mr. Caffery that in no State of the Union were Italians treated so badly as in Louisiana, where many of them had been killed off and the United States Government obliged to pay indemnity. He was glad to see that Louisiana was coming to appreciate the virtues of the Italian immigrants.

Mr. Caffery said that such "flings" had no effect on him. The people of Louisiana had no sort of apology for the murder of the Italians alluded to by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Chandler disclaimed any purpose to indulge in a "fling" at the people of Louisiana. He only hoped that after reading "Ouida's" letter they would not kill any more Italians.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) also opposed the conference report and the bill as a departure from the settled policy of the United States. He got into a disputation with Mr. Chandler, one of the conferees on the bill, as to the construction of the section referring to those laborers who come regularly and habitually to the United States. Mr. Chandler denied Mr. Gray's construction, and expressed "astonishment that a Senator who had been thought worthy in public estimation of a seat on the highest tribunal of the land should make such a statement."

An Inhuman Measure.

Mr. Gibson (Dem., Md.) made an argument against the conference report and against the bill. The bill, he declared, was framed on the theory of the fugitive slave law, and, like that law, its inhumanity would shock the whole moral sense of the people.

Mr. Blanchard (Dem., La.) also spoke against the conference report. He was rather in favor of encouraging immigration to build up the waste places in the public domain. Perhaps not 5 per cent. of the public domain was in actual cultivation. No such drastic measure should be enacted into law.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) closed the debate with a speech in defense of the conference report. As to the effect of the bill on American miners in British Columbia he did not know how great their numbers were. They could not be affected, except by retaliatory legislation. He did not know that there was going to be retaliatory legislation, and he did not see how Congress could legislate on that basis. There was a great mass of unemployed people in the United States. When they were all employed then Congress might consider whether it was wise to cease restricting immigration.

The Vote in Detail.

At 5 o'clock the debate closed, and the vote was taken on the conference report. It was agreed to: Yeas, 34; nays, 31, as follows:

Republicans—Yeas: Aldrich, (R. I.;) Allison, (Iowa;) Baker, (Kan.;) Brown, (Utah;) Burrows (Mich.;) Chandler, (N. H.;) Cullom, (Ill.;) Davis, (Minn.;) Elkins, W. Va.;) Frye, (Me.;) Gallinger, (N. H.;) Gear, (Iowa;) Hoar, (Mass.;) Lodge, (Mass.;) McBride, (Ore.;) Morrill, (Vt.;) Nelson, (Minn.;) Perkins, (Cal.;) Platt, (Conn.;) Pritchard, (N. C.;) Proctor, (Vt.;) Quay, (Penn.;) Sewell, (N. J.;) Sherman, (Ohio;) Thurston, (Neb.,) and Wetmore, (R. I.)—26.

Democrats—Chilton, (Texas,) Faulkner, (West. Va.,) Hill, (N. Y.,) Martin, (Va.)—4.

Silverites—Pettigrew, (S. D.,) and Teller, (Col.)—2.

Populists—Butler (S. C.) and Peffer (Kan.)—2. Grand total, 34.

NAYS.

Republicans—Carter, (Mon.,) Hansbrough, (N. D.,) Hawley, (Conn.,) and Shoup (Idado)—4.

Democrats—Bacon, (Ga.,) Bate, (Tenn.,) Berry, (Ark.,) Blanchard, (La.,) Caffery, (La.,) Call, (Fla.,) Cockrell, (Mo.,) Gibson, (Md.,) Gorman, (Md.,) Gray, (Del.,) Lindsay, (Ky.,) Mills, (Texas,) Mitchell, (Wis.,) Morgan, (Ala.,) Murphy, (N. Y.,) Palmer, (Ill.,) Pasco, (Fla.,) Pugh, (Ala.,) Roach, (N. D.,) Tillman, (S. C.,) Turpie, (Ind.,) Vest, (Mo.,) Vilas, (Wis.,) Voorhees,) (Ind.,) and White, (Cal.)—25.

Silverite—Mantle (Mon.)—1.

Populist—Stewart (Nev.)—1. Grand total, 31.

Mr. Allen Indignant.

A resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) inquiring of the Civil Service Commission in relation to the unauthorized discharge of certain employes in the Bureau of Animal Industry in South Omaha, was taken up and discussed by Mr. Allen. He related his unavailing efforts to get information on the subject, and spoke of the treatment which he had received from the Civil Service Commission as "a violation of all the decencies and proprieties of official life."

The only excuse given for the discharge of two of the employes (Miss Dalton and Miss Flynn) was, Mr. Allen said, that they had a picture of Mr. Bryan in their window, while six other women in the bureau had pictures of Mr. McKinley in their windows, but were not even reprimanded. Two of the other discharged employes had been victims of the civil service law because they were supporters of Mr. Bryan. He denounced the civil service law as a fraud, a snare, and a delusion.

The resolution was agreed to. It directs the Civil Service Commission to report all the facts and circumstances to the Senate.

PENSIONS TO OFFICERS' WIDOWS.

The House Votes Against an Increase in One Instance—A Contested Election Case from Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—After a debate in the House to-day on the policy of granting large pensions to the widows of officers, the conference report on a bill granting a pension to the widow of Col. J. Scott Payne was rejected, 28 to 96, and a new conference was asked. The Senate bill fixed the rate at $50 per month, the House at $30, and the conferrees agreed on $50.

The conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was agreed to. The bill carries a total appropriation of $21,717,767. The bill authorizing the use of reservations made for reservoir sites was passed after amendments had been adopted, giving the States the same right to enter upon and improve reservoir sites as individuals and corporations, and placing the prices to be charged for the water coming from the reservoir sites and the regulations for the use of the same under control of the States in which the sites are situated.

The report of Elections Committee No. 1 upon the contest of Hopkins (Rep.) vs. J. M. Kendall (Dem.) for the seat from the Tenth Kentucky District, declaring Kendall entitled to retain it, was called up, and it was decided to take a vote at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

The minority of the committee recommended that Hopkins be seated. The ground of contest was the action of the Clerk of Clark County, who put over the Republican ticket on the official ballots the design of a raccoon, instead of the eagle about to fly, which was the recognized emblem of the Republican Party, the object being to deceive illiterate voters. The majority of the committee found that the change did deceive 79 Republican voters, whose votes were added by the committee to that returned for Hopkins, but concluded that this was not sufficient ground for throwing out the entire vote of the county. The minority took the ground that the vote of the county should be rejected, which would elect Hopkins.

SENATOR SEWELL INDIGNANT.

New Jersey Nominations Confirmed Without His Knowledge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—When Senator Sewell of New Jersey read The Record this morning and found that the nominations of Postmasters at Swedesborough, Bridgeton, Bayonne, Atlantic City, Paterson, Ocean City, Cramer Hill, and Rockaway, New Jersey, had been confirmed yesterday, he was indignant.

The result was that, when the Senate went into executive session this morning, Mr. Sewell was in a state of mind that caused him to indulge in some criticism of the means by which the confirmations had been secured.

Mr. Smith, the Democratic Senator from New Jersey, resented the intimation that the report from the committee, and the action of the Senate, had been secured in a way that was not entirely fair, and insisted that none of Mr. Sewell's rights or privileges had been infringed.

Mr. Chandler, Acting Chairman of the committee, stated that the committee by a yea and nay vote, Mr. Butler (Pop.) having the casting vote, had decided to make a favorable report, and that the nomination came up in the ordinary course of business on the executive calendar.

This did not moilify Mr. Sewell to any appreciable extent and he wanted the confirmation reconsidered. Mr. Smith made no objection to the adoption of a motion recalling the confirmation from the President, but he will resist a motion to reconsider the action of the Senate, which Mr. Sewell will make at the next executive session.

The nominations of Charles F. Amidon to be District Judge for the District of North Dakota, and William H. Munger, to be District Judge for the District of Nebraska, went over until to-morrow. It was made very plain that both these judicial nominations are to be contested, some of the Republicans beneving that they should be held up until after the 4th of March.

DISAGREEMENT ON TARIFF PLAN.

Republicans Will Rebel Against Cutting off Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There is promise of rebellion against the Republican plan of putting the Tariff bill through the extra session of Congress under a rule of the House forbidding amendments. The indications are that the resistance will be strong if the Ways and Means Committee shall report a sugar schedule calculated to benefit the Sugar Trust at the expense of the beet sugar interests. A tentative canvass of the House is reported to have been made with a showing of enough Republican opposition, combined with the Democrats, to prevent the adoption of a hard and fast rule.

Some Republican dissatisfaction is expressed about the proposition that the Speaker shall appoint only the committees necessary to perform the work of a special session on the tariff. Speaker Reed is believed to be in favor of the appointment of committees on Accounts and Mileage, Ways and Means, and Elections and Appropriations. Members who may be employed here for months suggest that if this programme is followed, they will be deprived of committee clerks and be compelled to depend upon personal secretaries at not more than $100 a month.

If a vote were to be taken, it is believed that a majority of members of the House would vote to complete the organization by the appointment of all the committees and the transaction of general business; but the Speaker would like to avoid this plan and postpone until December the agitation of financial propositions and the scramble for public building appropriations that has been restrained with great difficulty during this session.

VETOES IN PROSPECT.

The President May Return the Sundry Civil and Immigration Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Inquiries are being made to-night to ascertain whether the President will approve or veto the Immigration bill. As passed, the bill is considered so feeble by the advocates of strict exclusion as to be worth little more than the existing law, while those who consider any additional law of exclusion unnecessary denounce the bill in heated language.

The tone of the speech made in the Senate to-day by Mr. Gray of Delaware has led many to assume that he has gained the impression at the White House that the bill is doomed to be rejected. The President, however, has not been in the habit of passing upon measures before they reach him, and any impression that may have been formed of his opinion is probably traceable to members of Congress, who consider it safe to assume that he will not sign it.

Another bill regarded as in danger is the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, just passed by the House and carrying $58,000,000. There is no doubt whatever that the President regards some of the items in that bill as extravagant and unnecessary, and as he cannot discriminate in favor of items or against them, he may feel constrained to kill the whole bill in order to get rid of its obnoxious features. It is doubtful whether either of these bills could be passed over a veto.

Anti-Blacklist Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House Committee on Labor has ordered a favorable report on Mr. Lorimer's bill to "prevent conspiracies to blacklist." The bill defines as a conspiracy against the United States, punishable as such, any combination between transportation corporations or their officials "to prevent the employment of any person by such corporations by reason of participation in any strike or labor trouble, or membership in any labor union or organization, except such person shall have been guilty of some illegal act in connection with such labor trouble." A blacklisted employe may recover exemplary damages from the offending corporation.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Medical Inspector James R. Tryon to be Medical Director.

To be Chaplains in the Navy—John H. McJunkin of Iowa and Dean R. Leland of New Jersey.

The Rev. John H. McJunkin, appointed Naval Chaplain, is a Presbyterian minister, recently at Missoula, Mont., and Ruskin, Neb. His principal indorsement was from William J. Bryan of Nebraska.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of William Dempsey to be Postmaster at Malone, N. Y.

Congressional Notes.

—The bill for a permanent census bureau has been favorably reported to the Senate.

—A bill classifying Post Office clerks into ten groups, with salaries ranging from $800 to $1,800 per annum, has been favorably reported to the Senate.

—A bill to pay Richmond College, Richmond, Va., $25,000 for the destruction of its buildings by United States troops in 1865 has been reported favorably to the Senate.

—The Senate has adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to prevent the erection of a steam elevator in Yellowstone Canon until Congress can consider the matter.

—The Senate has adopted a joint resolution permitting the detail of an army officer, not above the rank of Captain, as instructor in the Military School of the Greater Republic of Central America.

—The Senate, by resolution, has called upon the Secretary of State for a copy of Sir Julian Pauncefote's reply to Secretary Gresham's letter noting the failure of the regulations adopted by the Paris tribunal for the protection of the Alaska seal herds.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

One Commutation of Sentence and One Denial of Clemency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The President has pardoned Frank Porterfield of Nashville, Tenn., ex-President of the First National Bank, sentenced in December, 1893, to ten years in Kings County Penitentiary and costs, for embezzling the bank's funds. In his indorsement the President says:

"This convict has already been imprisoned for a longer term than that imposed upon his equally guilty associates in the offense of which he was convicted. He has made all the restitution in his power and, without the promise of favor, he gave important if not indispensable testimony upon the trial of those concerned with him in wrongdoing. His pardon is earnestly requested by the Judge who sentenced him and strongly recommended by all those engaged in his prosecution. I am satisfied that his pardon is justified by every consideration that may properly appeal to executive clemency."

The President has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed, in Arkansas, upon Alexander Allen, for murder in the Cherokee Nation.

The application for a pardon for William Freeman, sentenced last April in Florida for illicit distilling to fifteen months in the Ohio Penitentiary and $100 fine is denied.

BENJAMIN WANTS HIS MONEY.

Asks Congress to Return Him What He Paid to Turner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. W. E. Benjamin, the New York stamp dealer, who purchased some of the manuscripts of Turner, who, it is charged, purloined them from the Congressional Library, arrived here this morning and was at the Capitol endeavoring to have Congress reimburse him for the money he paid Turner for the manuscripts. Mr. Benjamin has turned over to the Government all the unsold manuscripts he purchased of Turner. He says he has paid Turner at various times $2,500 for autograph letters and documents. Mr. Benjamin sold one piece in New York, the "memorial stamp act," for $500. One piece was sold to J. Pierson & Son of London, and several pieces to W. F. Havemeyer of New York. These included six letters of Benedict Arnold and letters of Washington describing Braddock's defeat.

It is believed that all the stolen manuscripts will be recovered in time.

On Leong Tong Celebration.

In celebration of the receipt of its certificate as a regularly incorporated club, On Leong Tong, an association of Chinese merchants, gave a dinner last night at the clubrooms, 14 Mott Street. Preliminary to the dinner, which consisted of seventeen courses, beginning with sweetmeats and seaweed salad and ending with coffee and preserves, there were a concert and display of fireworks. A string containing 50,000 tiny firecrackers packed solidly to a diameter of six inches, and stretching from the roof of the clubhouse to the street, was fired by Tom Lee, the Mayor of Chinatown and the President of On Leong Tong.

The Bucket-Shop Question.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange continued last evening its special sessions on bucket shops. The meeting was adjourned early, and Secretary George W. Ely said that nothing had been accomplished or agreed upon. The subject of a plan to prevent "bucket shops" obtaining quotations of the Stock Exchange will again be considered next Wednesday.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
ANOTHER LINK
in our chain of bargain triumphs.
7 PIECE
ANTIQUE OAK CHAMBER SUIT,
$19.75.
Making the home attractive should be your first consideration, and prudent housekeepers will find this a rare chance to secure a bargain.
Do not hesitate for lack of ready money, but use our "Long Credit."
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM

A Warm Discussion over the Subject at Yesterday's Meeting of the Police Board.

TWO COMMISSIONERS AT ODDS.

Messrs. Andrews and Parker the Disputants—The Latter Says He Wants to Know More About It Before Voting to Order It Put into Use.

Messrs. Andrews and Parker varied the monotony of the Board of Police Commissioners' meeting yesterday by a discussion which ended in an exhibition of temper. The Bertillon system for identifying criminals and the new photograph gallery caused the trouble. Mr. Andrews has had charge of the new system, and there has been a hitch in putting it in operation.

The subject was brought up by Commissioner Parker, who asked about the Bertillon system. Mr. Andrews made answer that everything had been in readiness for several days, but he had no report to make. "Well, it seems to me," commented Mr. Parker, "that when a matter of this kind is referred to any one Commissioner, he ought to report. I know nothing about the matter except what I have seen in the newspapers." He stated further that newspaper articles had advised him to have nothing to do with the system. "Let me ask you," broke in the President, "how about those two letters of Capt. O'Brien?" "They were memorandums to me," explained Mr. Parker. "Capt. O'Brien told me he had seen it stated that the photograph gallery was to be taken away from the Detective Bureau, and he thought it would be a bad thing."

Then followed a discussion about the letters of Capt. O'Brien. Mr. Roosevelt said O'Brien at first denied writing any letters, and afterward said his secretary may have sent them, but finally said he may have signed the letters.

The O'Brien letter discussion was dropped after Mr. Parker had repeated that the letters were merely memoranda, and not presented to the board. But the Bertillon discussion was resumed. Mr. Parker reiterated his statement that Commissioner Andrews should make a report. He had been put down as an enemy of the system, when he knew practically nothing about it. He moved that a committee be appointed to recommend to the board to what extent the system should be applied, and as to its regulation.

"Have we not adopted the system?" asked Mr. Roosevelt.

"A year ago," replied Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Parker read minutes showing the action of the board at the time. "It authorizes Mr. Andrews to buy instruments," said he, "and we ought to know what has been done."

"I will not get into a discussion," said Mr. Andrews.

"No discussion is necessary," retorted Mr. Parker.

"I would not get into a discussion with you, anyhow," Mr. Andrews emphasized "you."

"You may violate your duty," he was answered. "You may have to discuss with me."

"Oh, I will look out for my duty," returned Mr. Andrews, "but I will not discuss with you."

"Then you may continue in a state of semi-barbarism," was Commissioner Parker's reply.

"Call a vote on the motion," directed Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Parker said he wished to see the new gallery and the new system.

"I started to tell what I had done," said Mr. Andrews, "and I was interrupted three times. I don't propose to start again."

"It is a pity about you being interrupted," responded Commissioner Parker, who, glaring across the table at Commissioner Andrews, added: "When it comes to characterization, I may not be up to you in it, but I am better than a raw hand, and I will make you feel sorry, Mr. Andrews." Mr. Andrews laughed, and Mr. Parker said: "I mean it."

"What is the motion, anyhow?" asked President Roosevelt, at the termination of the tilt between Messrs. Parker and Andrews.

Commissioner Parker said he would withdraw the motion, and that he wanted a brief space to inform himself about the Bertillon system.

"I want to say now," he went on, "that the system is not in the hands of enemies. Whatever the board directs will be applied. That is twaddle, this outside talk. The time I shall take to look into it shall be much shorter than the time to develop it up to this point."

After further discussion the matter was laid over.

PLEA FOR AN INSANE WIFE.

A Dying Man's Consideration for His Murderer.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 17.—The Homier homestead, West Templeton, is a fairly substantial cottage on the Gatineau bank of the Ottawa, opposite Kettle Island, four miles below this city. On a bed in the kitchen to-day lay the farmer, Joseph Homier, not dead, but certain not to live more than a few hours. His wife had driven the axe into the base of his neck at the back, cutting into the spine, and death was but a question of time.

Homier's body, when the reporter reached his house, was dead up to the waist, and the numbness was creeping up to the heart, but the dying man was in full possession of his senses, and not only able but anxious to talk. He is sixty-four years old; a big, powerful, but kindly looking fellow. He and his wife have been married forty years, and have had twelve children, of whom three are living. He spoke to the reporter in fair English. He said:

"My wife crept up behind me last night and struck me. She does not know, poor thing; she is not right in her mind. She has been sick for years. I know now I should have put her in an asylum, but I was poor. Twice she struck me, last year with a piece of wood, when I was not looking. I know I will die, but I do not want her to suffer by the law."

This statement was corroborated by the doctor and neighbors. There was no truth, they said, in the report that he beat her. He has been kind to her, although once in a while he would take a drop too much.

His wife was at a neighbor's house, under surveillance. The reporter found her and asked her if she knew what she had done. "Oh, yes, I know," she said. "I do not care. I am not sorry." There was no doubt from the woman's appearance that she is not in her right mind. Homier's wound is a ghastly crevice in the back of his neck, and the doctor said there was no possibility of his living until night.

A LEADING POLITICIAN SHOT.

Pistols Used in a Political Parade in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—R. Lincoln Roberts, a member of the Legislature from the Third District (in this city) was shot in the hip early this morning while standing in the doorway of his home, 1,220 Catharine Street.

Roberts is a leader of the administration faction of the Republican Party, and when the opposing faction (the Quay adherents) were parading in celebrating their victory of yesterday in the Third Ward, Roberts went to the door of his residence and viewed the procession. Suddenly several pistol shots sounded, and Roberts was seen to stagger and place his hand to his hip. William Reed, a Quay leader, who rode at the rear of the procession, was arrested on the charge of doing the shooting.

He was arraigned before Magistrate South this morning, and was held in $500 bail for a hearing next Tuesday. Roberts was unable to appear at the hearing, word being received from his home that he was confined to his bed by the injury.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY OF SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.—Mrs. Emma M. Lockwood's suit to recover $2,000 from the Manhattan Storage Warehouse Company, which sum, it is claimed, disappeared from her box in the vaults of the company three years ago, has been dismissed by Justice Gildersleeve in Supreme Court, Trial Term. It appeared that after Mrs. Lockwood had obtained the tin box in which she kept her valuables, she alone had the care of it, but she could only acquire access to it through the co-operation of representatives of the company. It was claimed on behalf of defendant that, as it was not shown that it had the custody of the box, and as Mrs. Lockwood herself had the key to the safe, and had failed to notify the company of the deposit of valuables in the vault, it was not responsible. Justice Gildersleeve held that on the facts given in evidence, the presumption of negligence on the part of the defendant did not arise so as to support a verdict in plaintiff's favor. The fact that the plaintiff left the money in the vault did not raise a presumption of want of care on the part of the defendant.

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THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.—A stay, pending appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the suits by Catherin L. Beekman and Dorothea B. Christ against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, enjoining the latter from constructing a railroad in front of the premises of the plaintiffs, has been granted by Justice Beekman. He says these cases are quite exceptional in their character. "As the matter now stands, franchises of enormous value, upon the faith of which defendant has incurred liabilities and made expenditures exceeding $2,000,000, have been declared by the Appellate Division to be invalid. The interests of the city, as well as the convenience of the public, are also affected by the situation thus existing, and the importance of a speedy review of its decision and final determination at the earliest moment of the questions involved has been fully recognized by the Appellate Division, which has granted leave to the defendant to appeal to the Court of Appeals on the ground of the magnitude of the interests involved, and of the fact that the main questions could be determined upon the appeal from the order of this court." After pointing out the delay and inconvenience which would be caused by the refusal of a stay, Justice Beekman adds: "The plaintiffs will in no wise be injured by the short delay involved in a postponement of the trial, as they already enjoy under the orders appealed from substantially all that they could obtain on final judgment in their favor. The questions arising from the orders appealed from involve a determination of the main issues in these actions and a decision of the appeals therefrom must, therefore, exercise a most important influence upon the conduct of the trial."

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FAILED TO EJECT.—James Danihee brought suit against John Hyatt to recover possession of a triangular piece of land in the village of Great Valley, N. Y., between premises occupied by him and premises in which Honora Hyatt, defendant's wife, had a leasehold interest. In 1889 the plaintiff built a fence along the southerly line of the land in dispute, which was removed by defendant, who later removed a load of wood which plaintiff had placed on the disputed land. He also assisted his wife in placing and fastening a wagon thereon. The Court of Appeals, affirming the judgment below, holds, Judge Martin, that this land, being in actual possession of Mrs. Hyatt, a married woman, claiming title thereto, acts of her husband performed upon the land for her at her request in assisting her to maintain her possession against a third party, did not make the husband the occupant of the land so as to support an action of ejectment against him by such third party. Where the premises are actually occupied the court holds that the action of ejectment must be brought against the occupant.

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THERE WAS NO TRUST RELATION.—A suit brought by Charles A. Buddensiek, the builder, to have it decreed that certain real estate held by Ernest Durnbush was held by the latter as his trustee, was yesterday dismissed by Justice Beach in Supreme Court, Special Term. It appeared that, pending the action, the real estate had been sold under foreclosure proceedings to a third party, leaving a deficiency, so that the question of title to that property was eliminated. Justice Beach holds that the proofs failed to show any relation between the parties of trustee and cestui que trust, either as to the realty or personalty. "With no fiduciary relation existent, or even created," the court says, "there remains nothing of plaintiff's claim, except that simply as custodian the defendant has received certain rents and the proceeds of personal property belonging, as alleged, to the plaintiff. An action at law is the appropriate remedy and there is no ground for the intervention of a court of equity."

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LIABILITY OF SURETIES FOR CITY CONTRACTORS.—John Brady and others were sureties on the bond of contractors with the city for the construction in 1883 of a sewer in Ninth Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-third Streets. The bond guaranteed the city against liability for personal injuries resulting from the contractor's negligence in performing the work. In May, 1884, before the contract was completed and the work accepted, John Cruikshank recovered judgment for $4,500 against the city for personal injuries resulting from an obstruction upon the sidewalk, placed there by the contractors in the performance of their work. The Court of Appeals has unanimously affirmed a judgment awarded to the city in a suit against Brady and the other sureties on the bond for the sum which, if paid to Cruikshank, holding, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that the defendants are concluded by the judgment roll in Cruikshank's action against the city, such sureties having had notice of the pendency of the action, and to come in and defend. The judgment roll is held to be conclusive evidence against the sureties of the negligence of the principal, of the freedom from negligence of the party injured, and of the amount of the recovery. The contract for which the bond was given provided that the city might retain the whole or any part of the moneys payable on the contract until all suits for damages for injuries were settled, but that the right to insist upon this condition should be optional with the city. The Court holds that in such a case payment to the contractor of the whole amount of the contract price while the suit for such injuries was still pending, did not relieve the sureties.

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DEED BY AN EPILEPTIC TO HIS GRANDMOTHER.—In an action in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn by Lee Nutting, to set aside a deed made by his son, Lee Folger Nutting, who had been an epileptic since he was seven years old, to his maternal grandmother, Mary Ann Folger, a woman of strong character, with whom the epileptic lived, and also a deed by her to Albert W. Pell and others, the defendants, it appeared that while the epileptic was of weak intellect, he was possessed of sufficient mental capacity to comprehend the character and extent of his property, to deal with it, and to understand the effect of the deed to his grandmother; and that at the time of the execution of the deed he contemplated his death at an early date and prior to that of his grandmother. The Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment dismissing the plaintiff's complaint, holding that if the conveyances had been attacked by the epileptic in his lifetime, they would undoubtedly have been set aside, but that if the epileptic had made precisely the same disposition of his estate by will as he made by the deed or deeds in question, the validity of the instruments could not be questioned in the absence of testimony of actual fraudulent representations or of overpersuasion. The father offered no evidence to show undue influence, or that any of the views held by his epileptic son were implanted in his mind by anything emanating from the grandmother or the defendants, who were his cousins.

THE WILL OF MRS. HAVEMEYER.

It Was Admitted to Probate in Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 17.—The will of Mrs. Mary Louise Havemeyer was probated to-day. The estate is estimated at $250,000. There are about twenty bequests, and the residuary estate is left to the testatrix's two sisters and niece, in New York.

To her maid, Essie McCue, she leaves $10,000; to the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, in New York, $2,500, the income to be used in giving excursions to the inmates in Summer; to the Sheltering Arms, New York, $2,000, the income to be used for sleigh rides for the children; to the Presbyterian Society, Stamford, $2,000, for care and tuning of the church organ; to St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, $500, to be used for St. John's Home.

TO HONOR FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

A Monument to the Author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—A monument is at last to be erected over the remains of Francis Scott Key, author of the famous anthem "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Committee on Design has accepted the product of Sculptor Alexander Doyle of New York, with the understanding that the monument is to be completed in time for unveiling June 14, 1898.

Mr. Doyle's design includes a bronze statue of Key 9 feet high, surmounting the pedestal. He is represented on shipboard "by the dawn's early light" as he discovers that the "flag is still there." His attitude is one of exultation and inspiration as with the right arm he points his companions to the flag, and with the other waves aloft the paper on which he is presumably writing the poem.

At the base of the pedestal is a bronze group emblematical of patriotism. The figure of Liberty is seated with a flag resting on her shoulder teaching the lesson of patriotism to a youth standing on her left. The youth's right hand rests on the flag, while his left is extended. Liberty's left hand, extended, grasps the sword of defense, with the point resting on the ground, while her arm embraces the figure of a child. Beneath the group on the face of the base is carved the seal of Maryland resting on a palm branch that extends across the face of the stone. In the rear of the monument, resting on its base, is a tablet bearing the text of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Killed His Wife and Himself.

BINGHAMTON, Ala., Feb. 17.—Christopher Collis, a young Italian fruit merchant, shot his wife to death to-night and then committed suicide. He was angered at finding a strange man in the house when he went home to dinner.

$1000 IN GOLD

will be paid in prizes for the best answers to examination papers containing 150 questions about things we all want to know. No acquaintance with the classics or higher mathematics is required for this competition; a bright schoolboy or a clear-headed business man can do as well as a college professor. But these prizes can only be won by people who use

The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia

Ten Superb Volumes. The World's Greatest Reference Work. An International Authority, containing 500,000 Definitions, 150,000 Encyclopedic Articles, 300,000 Quotations, 8,000 Engravings.

The award committee will consist of college professors whose names will be announced later.

You can obtain immediate possession of this great work

For $5.00 Only

in cash, and (with diligence) win one of the prizes.
(First Prize, $500.)

Send for a descriptive pamphlet of the work, or details of the competition, to

THE CENTURY CO. (Dept. Bh) New York

WANAMAKER'S
BROADWAY, FOURTH AVE. & ASTOR PLACE

SILK NEWS

Five thousand yards of rich Jacquard Taffetas are here to sell at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a yard. If even with the market they would be $1. No need to tell the story of losses.

New and beautiful designs for Spring. Pin stripes of black on colors, with serpentine scrolls, sprays, flowers and shaded dots. Heavy and rich enough for entire dresses.

Rich Black Peau de Soie Silk at ONE DOLLAR a yard. Its normal value is a third more. Alike on both sides, and durable.
Rotunda.

WOMEN'S SPRING DRESSES

An exposition of ready-to-wear Spring Dresses on the second floor that commands the attention and invites the admiration of women. The newest styles—many exclusive designs—and most popular fabrics. Fly-front Cutaways, Open Front, Norfolk and Eton Jackets. Skirts draped and hang perfectly. Made of Serges, Cheviots, Covert Cloths and Fancy novelties. Prices, $10 to $60.
Second floor, Broadway.

FURNITURE

This special February sale gives purchasers a double advantage—variety and cheapness. A saving of a third is an inducement to purchase for future needs.

BEDROOM SUITS

Twin Bedsteads are in growing demand. A great variety of them here. Mahogany Twin Bedsteads (some with carved or inlaid head and foot boards) with Dressing Bureau, $90 to $280.

A large collection of Bedroom Suits in Oak, Curly Birch, Bird's-eye Maple and Mahogany. Prices $15 to $295.

GOLD CHAIRS

A large number have been marked for quick selling. Prices $4.50 and $5, reduced from $6.75 and $7.50. Upholstered seats, some have upholstered backs.
Fourth floor.

ENAMELLED STEEL WARE

Good fortune for many housewives. A large quantity of *first quality* Enamelled Steel Ware gets first showing this morning at prices less, in many cases, than the cost of tinware.

10 qt. Dish Pans, 30c; 14 qt., 35c.
4 qt. Tea Kettles, 40c; 5 qt., 50c.
2 qt. Tea Pot, 25c.
2 qt. Coffee Pot, 25c.
2 qt. Milk or Rice Boiler, 44c.
2 qt. Covered Buckets, 12c; 3 qt., 15c.
2 qt. Saucepans, 12c; 3 qt., 15c.
2 qt. Pudding Pans, deep, 10c; 3 qt., 12c; 4 qt., 14c.
2 qt. Milk Pans, 9c.; 3 qt., 10c; 4 qt., 12c.
Square Bread Pans, 10c.
Cullenders, 15c.
Hanging Soap Dishes, 6c.
Drinking Cups, 6c.
Pie Plates, 7c.
Basement.

BOOKS

These are red letter days for Book buyers. Better made Books at more tempting prices were never known. Well made Books! Handsome Books! Standard Books! Popular Books! All here—all very cheap. A few titles—thousands more, equal bargains:

Astor Library of Standard Literature, leather backs, marbled edges, 75 titles, 25c each.
Salon Series, extra gilt stamping, gilt tops, 14 titles; made to sell at $1.50 each; 50c.
Escutcheon Series, made to sell at $1; 50c each.
De Novo Library

SCHOOL EMPLOYES NOT PAID

Controller Fitch Withholds the Salaries of Some Who He Thinks Should Be Examined.

BOARD WILL FIGHT FOR IT.

People Concerned Are Eighty-nine Assistant Superintendents, Clerks, Deputies, Superintendents of Buildings, and Draughtsmen—Corporation Counsel's Opinion.

A radical difference of opinion has developed between Controller Fitch and the Board of Education. The Controller has held up the payment of the salaries of eighty-nine employes of the educational department, who, he asserts, are not holding their positions in conformity to the civil service law. The Board of Education, on the other hand, stands by the employes, and proposes to see that they are paid.

At the regular meeting of the board yesterday a communication from Controller Fitch was read, in which he quoted the following opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the moot question.

"As to all persons holding clerical or other positions except Principals, teachers, and janitors appointed subsequent to Jan. 1, 1895, without examination, I think their appointments are void, and that pay should be withheld." The Controller asked for a list of such persons. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation. There are eighty-nine assistant Superintendents, clerks, deputies, Superintendents of Buildings, Deputy Superintendents of Buildings, and draughtsmen who come within the opinion of the Corporation Counsel and the Controller.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation has had this subject under consideration for two weeks, it having been raised in a slightly different form by the Controller at a previous meeting, and E. Ellery Anderson, the Chairman, submitted a report yesterday which covered the whole matter from the Board of Education's standpoint. The committee holds that the interests of education and of the taxpayers require that the exemptions from the rule should include Assistant Superintendents, Supervisors of special branches, and Superintendents of buildings, as well as the Principals, teachers, and janitors. It is claimed, also, that, in fact, these employes were examined, and that the civil service rules have been observed. The Board of Education is of the opinion that the Civil Service Commission will uphold its action. The board is unanimous in upholding the employes as against the decision of the Controller, and a resolution was passed expressing this view.

Other Work of the Board.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Sites, through Commissioner Agar, approved the purchase of several tracts of land for school purposes. City Superintendent Jasper made a recommendation that ungraded classes for truants be established in eight school buildings where there are rooms. Mr. Jasper's idea is that truants should be placed in these classes on probation. If they reform, they may be taken back into the regular classes, but if their truancy continues, they should be arrested and dealt with as the law provides. Commissioner Taft, for the Committee on High Schools, made a report favoring the proposed appropriation of $2,500,000 for the establishment of four high schools in the city. He submitted a resolution covering the subject, and said that each school would cost, approximately, $600,000, for site, building, and equipment. Arrangements are being made to begin the erection of three of the four this year.

A resolution was adopted providing for additional room for the Board of Education and the employes of the department. The eleventh and twelfth floors of 585 and 587 Broadway are to be rented at $5,750 a year. This place will be used by the Building Bureau. Quarters are to be taken at 100 Elm Street for the City Superintendent and at 419 and 421 Broome Street for the estimating room. The question of the legal right of the board to fine janitors for neglect of duty was referred to the Committee on By Laws and Legislation with the request to report on the legal aspect of the subject.

The resignation of Dr. Addison B. Poland, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, presented because of ill health, was accepted. A resolution was adopted requiring janitors to display the National colors upon all school buildings on legal holidays. President Rhinelander was authorized to serve as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies during the absence of Commissioner Kelly. Bills to the amount of $60,000 await the action of the committee.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-20 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—William Pabst has been appointed assistant cashier of the Second National Bank.

—Washington E. Connor is on his way to New Smyrna, Florida, where he will have a vacation of six weeks.

—The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has under consideration the contests in the Tenth and Twenty-sixth Assembly Districts, will meet in the City Hall, Saturday, to resume hearings.

—M. M. Fine has leased the Stuart House, at Forty-first Street and Broadway, to Charles C. Wellman of Boston, who was formerly connected with the Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, and the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

—Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. sailed for Europe Tuesday on the steamship Havel of the North German Lloyd's fleet, to be absent about two months. Mr. Schiff's trip is for rest and enjoyment, and not a business one.

—Judgments have been entered against the city in favor of Dr. Allen Fitch, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, and Dr. Graeme M. Hammond for professional expert services rendered in November and December, 1896, in the case of the People vs. Marie Barberi. The judgments are for $3,950, $1,500, and $1,800, respectively.

Trask and Rankin Larceny Case.

In the case of Wayland Trask and Alfred N. Rankin, charged by Andrew J. Willetts of Brooklyn with the larceny of two one-thousand-dollar first mortgage bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, the hearing of the testimony for the prosecution was concluded yesterday before Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Police Court. Counsel for the defense then waived examination and moved the discharge of the defendants, but the Court instructed both sides to hand up briefs, and said he would give his decision Wednesday, March 3. The accused men were members of the firm of Wayland Trask & Co., bankers and brokers, of 7 Nassau Street.

No Appearance for Traction Company.

The ten days granted to the Metropolitan Traction Company in which to enter a demurrer to the indictment against it expired yesterday. It was expected that counsel for the company would appear before Judge Cowing to enter a demurrer, but none appeared or sent any message. The company was indicted for maintaining a public nuisance at Broadway and Fourteenth Street in running the cable cars at too high speed around the curve.

Flint's Fine Furniture
and draperies
now at reduced prices.

THREE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

John Pritchard Feared Himself and Asked for Protection.

John Pritchard, who is in business in this city, and lives at Ridgefield, N. J., yesterday made three attempts to kill himself at Hoboken Police Headquarters.

Pritchard, who lived in Hoboken ten years ago, called at Headquarters and said that he was a friend of Chief Donovan, and wished to be taken care of. He was placed in a cell as the safest place for him, and was given a blanket and advised to go to sleep.

Shortly after he tore his blanket to strips and hanged himself to the cell bars. A prisoner in the next cell gave an alarm, and Pritchard was cut down. Half an hour later he tore the lining from his coat-sleeves and repeated the attempt, and was again cut down. The third effort was made with his necktie, but his life was again saved. After that an officer was detailed to watch him until his friends arrived, when he was brought over to Bellevue Hospital, this city.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Augusta Allenfort Badly Injured in Greenwich Street.

A horse ran away in Greenwich Street with Mrs. Augusta Allenfort of Passaic, N. J., and her two little children yesterday afternoon, overturned the carriage, and threw the occupants upon the pavement. The children were slightly injured, and the mother received a compound fracture of the frontal bone, from which she may die.

The injured woman's husband, Albert Allenfort, had left the carriage in which were the members of his family for a moment to make some purchases. The carriage was standing near the corner of Rector Street, in Greenwich Street. The horse was old and deemed safe. But he took fright at a passing cart, and, jerking the reins from Mrs. Allenfort's hand, made a wreck of the carriage against a cart at the next corner. The injured persons were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was determined that Mrs. Allenfort's condition was critical, that her daughter, Clara, had received contusions of the foot, and that the boy, William, two years old, had escaped with a few scratches.

The family lives at Dayton Avenue and President Street, Passaic.

HEALTH IN EDUCATION.

Dr. N. M. Butler's Advice to Teachers and Parents.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler delivered a lecture on "Health in Education" last evening in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, under the auspices of the League of Parents and Teachers. He dealt with the problems of air, ventilation, floor space, and light, in school buildings, and demonstrated to what extent the physical, as well as the intellectual welfare of children depended upon these matters. School furniture and schoolbooks were given considerable attention, and it was shown that in these matters the United States is far ahead of the rest of the civilized world.

One of the chief difficulties is overpressure, he said. The danger of this, however, is more from the home than the school methods, as children, especially girls, are allowed too much social excitement. Dr. Butler approved of long vacations, but advocated some systematic occupation so that the pupil would not undo what had been done for him during the school year. The main feature for teachers and parents to observe is teaching the pupil how to study. He gave some advice and information relative to this matter, and also with respect to ascertaining the child's adaptability before forcing it into a prescribed course of study.

COULD NOT STAND MOCKERY.

Mr. Knows Got off a Car Backward and Was Taunted by a Woman.

John R. Knows, aged forty-three years, a very respectable-looking man, of 103 West Thirty-ninth Street, was fined $3 in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday for disorderly conduct.

Mr. Knows was out with a friend Tuesday night, and took a car home. He attempted to get out on the corner where he lives, but in doing so got off "woman fashion," with the back of his head toward the front of the car, which was moving rapidly. Knows did a few choice "stunts" and then stood squarely on his head.

Two young women watched the accident from the sidewalk. One of them rushed up and mockingly exclaimed:

"Oh, Mister, won't you do that again. My lady friend didn't see it? "

Mr. Knows says he didn't mind standing on his head, but the request made him lose his temper, and he swore loud, long, and fluently. Policeman Behr of the West Thirtieth Street Station came along and requested him to desist, but he refused, whereupon the officer locked him up.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS MEET

Business Done at the First Session of Their Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was begun yesterday morning at the Hoffman House. At the close of the session 140 publishers had registered, making an increase thus far of 20 over last year. Seventy-nine topics are before the meeting for discussion, covering advertising, mechanical, editorial, circulation, and miscellaneous questions.

Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republican, presided, and William C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times was Secretary. The first business discussed was the report of the Committee on Incorporation. The association voted to incorporate, and the matter of details was referred to the Executive Committee.

A standard of measurement was agreed upon and adopted, being fourteen agate lines, or twelve nonpareil lines to the inch.

An adjournment was taken until this morning. The association will be in session today and to-morrow.

Among those present, besides representative of Eastern and local journals, were A. J. Atkins, Evening Wisconsin; Robert Ansley, Chicago Times-Herald; Edward L. Preetorius, St. Louis Westliche; B. McCarthy, Indianapolis Sentinel; Harry W. Quimby, Detroit Free Press; R. W. Patterson, Chicago Tribune; Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul Pioneer Press; Albert Huegin, Milwaukee Sentinel; John B. Carrington, New Haven Journal-Courier; Ambrose Butler, Buffalo News; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago News; Ralph N. Booth, Chicago Journal; W. B. Corr, St. Louis Republic; J. C. Seacrest, Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal; F. K. Misch, San Francisco Bulletin; J. D. Lorentz, Galveston News; M. J. Lawrence, Cleveland (Ohio) Farmer; George C. Hitt, Indianapolis Journal; A. W. Loughlin, Portland Express; O. R. Wish, Portland Argus; Charles J. Stein, Cincinnati Post; F. P. Glass, Montgomery Advertiser; E. G. Deming, Columbus Dispatch, and Harold Smith, St. Paul Globe.

Window Glass Dealers to Meet.

Daniel A. Van Horne, Chairman of the Eastern Association of Window Glass Importers, said yesterday that most of the talk about trouble in the trade and the threatened dissolution of the "glass trust" was mere nonsense. He had heard nothing of the alleged collapse of the Western Window Glass Association, and did not believe that the reports to that effect were anything more than Western newspaper talk. There will be a conference in this city to-day of representatives of the two associations, but Mr. Van Horne declared that no action of public interest would be taken. Two sub-committees, consisting of three members each, will meet for the purpose of arranging some details for the general conduct of the trade.

William H. Ketcham Arrested.

William Henry Ketcham was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering and subsequently released in $1,000 bail. He was arrested on an order issued by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court in a suit brought against him by Bunshichi Kobayaski to recover $5,000 worth of Japanese screens, paintings, prints, books, and stencils which he says he consigned to Ketcham and which he converted to his own use.

HE SAW KOERNER THREATEN.

WITNESS SAYS THE YOUNG MAN TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF.

Testimony of Others in Support of the Theory Advanced by the Defense that the Slayer of Rose Redgate Was Insane.

The trial of William Jay Koerner for killing Miss Rose A. Redgate at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street Sept. 22 was continued yesterday in Part IV. of the General Sessions before Judge Newburger and a jury. The testimony for the defense was to prove Koerner irresponsible.

One witness, however, did not touch upon Koerner's sanity. He threw a new light on the shooting as he saw it, and his testimony was apparently regarded by Lawyer Levy as most important. He was Anton Caroe, a Dane. Caroe testified that he was walking on Seventh Avenue, when he saw Koerner and Miss Redgate talking together. Koerner appeared very much excited. After a time he drew a revolver and made a motion to put it to his forehead. The girl uttered a slight scream and caught hold of Koerner's hand. A struggle ensued, and the revolver was discharged. Caroe stuck to his story with great positiveness, and no amount of cross-examination made him swerve from it.

The first witness was Dr. Dever S. Bayard, a physician at the New York Hospital, when Koerner was taken there after the shooting. Dr. Bayard testified that he had tested the young man to see whether he was shamming, and, so far as he was able to ascertain, he was not. He subjected the supraorbital nerve to pressure, to which Koerner paid no attention. This, the doctor said, was a severe test.

Frederick A. Baker, Coroners' stenographer, contradicted the testimony of Policeman Fowler, who on Monday last swore that Koerner had said when arrested "The jig is up." The policeman said he had sworn to this at the Coroner's hearing, but Mr. Baker said it was not down so in his notes.

Miss Anna J. Maguire, a boarding-house keeper, with whom Koerner lived for some time, testified that Koerner acted strangely at times, "like a crazy person." This was corroborated by Mifflin R. Moyer, a fellow-boarder of Koerner. He detailed a number of peculiar actions of the young man. William J. Shaddock, who had married a cousin of the defendant, testified that he had seen Koerner have one fit, and had also seen him take some white pellets.

Samuel C. Bennett testified that he had interviewed Koerner at the Coroners' office. Koerner acted strangely and did not appear conscious of the crime and regretted that Miss Redgate's name should be dragged into the matter.

Edwin C. Marriott testified that Koerner had applied to him for a position and had acted so strangely that he had been led out of the office.

Koerner yesterday maintained his apathetic demeanor. To-day expert witnesses will be called for the defense.

MR. HOBART'S LOCAL BUSINESS.

He Will Resign One Office but Keep All the Others.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 17.—Vice President Garret A. Hobart, in speaking of his business interests in relation to his election to the Vice Presidency, to-day said:

"I will resign the Vice Presidency of the Jersey Water Company, with which I have had nothing to do in the past six months, and other companies, connection with which might seem inconsistent with the discharge of my duties as President of the Senate. I will retain the Presidency of the Paterson Railway Company, the Passaic Water Company, and other purely local companies as seek no legislation at Washington, and whose interests are not affected there in the least. It would be highly ridiculous for me to resign from the different companies in which I am an officer and a stockholder whose interests are not in the least affected, or likely to be, by my position as Vice President. If I find that there is anything incompatible with my holding an office in any of the companies with which I am connected, you can rest assured I will resign from such companies, but I can now see no reason why my being Vice President and an officer of the purely local companies would be inconsistent. In other words, I have no intention of resigning all the offices that I hold."

SCENE IN THE KANSAS HOUSE.

Almost a Riot Between the Populists and Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—There was almost a riot in the House of Representatives this morning, and a repetition of the legislative war of 1893 is threatened. Republicans and Populists clashed, and the House became a mob. The Sergeant at Arms was unable to quell the disturbance, which continued for an hour.

Mr. Trueblood (Populist) moved to refer the calendar to the Revision Committee to have certain bills advanced. The Republicans objected, and claimed that it took a two-thirds vote to change the rules. The Populists were short of two-thirds, and Speaker Pro Tem. Wellip, who was in the chair, held that the majority was sufficient. The Republicans demanded a roll call on the motion, but Wellip refused to recognize them, and it was carried by a viva voce vote.

Every Republican member jumped to his desk, shouting "Roll call!" "Roll call!" waving his arms, and shaking his fist at the Populists. The din was kept up for an hour, when Wellip adjourned the House. No blows were struck, but trouble is sure to continue to-morrow.

A BITTER TRADE WAR BEGUN.

The New York and American Biscuit Companies the Contestants.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A big trade war has opened between the New York Biscuit Company and the American Biscuit Company. Late yesterday the New York Biscuit Company decided upon a sweeping reduction, averaging 35 per cent. in the price of all the goods sold by it. It will take effect from one end of the country to the other. It is the biggest cut in the price of crackers and cakes that ever has been made, and the corporation which went through such a speculative reaction last Summer, and with its rich backers, is determined to see the war in the biscuit business to the end.

The New York has a capital stock of $9,000,000 and twenty bakeries, from which it issues a score or more of different kinds of crackers and cakes under the general designation of biscuits. It has in this city the largest and best-equipped bakery in the West. It is from this centre that the fight will be directed. All the other bakeries of the company are in the East, but its headquarters are here in Chicago.

The American has about forty bakeries, distributed pretty generally throughout the country. It has four or five small ones in Chicago, the headquarters also of that company. This corporation has an authorized capital of $10,000,000, though the amount issued is not furnished in its annual statements, since it is a close organization, controlled almost exclusively by the bakers, whose plants are in the combination. But their capital indicates something of the size and importance of the two concerns, which manufacture crackers and cakes for distribution in every part of the United States.

There is no reason to believe that the consumer, who pays all the way from 5 to 40 cents a pound for the products of the companies, will reap any benefit from the conflict, but it will be a good thing for the grocers. At the same time, if continued very long, it will necessarily make a large hole in the profits of the competing companies, since the reduction of 35 per cent. in gross income will absorb the big end of the net revenue of any ordinary business.

The officials of the American Biscuit Company held a conference this afternoon, and the result will be in all likelihood a cut below that of the New York Company. An officer of the American Biscuit Company said: "It will be a long and bitter war."

TUBERCULOUS MEAT SOLD.

A Wholesale Dealer in Portland, Me., Placed Under Arrest.

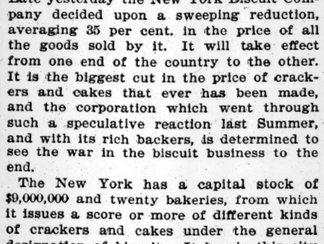
PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 17.—John J. Best, wholesale dealer in meats, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of selling beef diseased with tuberculosis.

Mr. Best bought a herd of cattle, which had been ordered killed by the Cattle Commissioners, being badly afflicted with tuberculosis. The sale was made with the consent of the Cattle Commissioners. Best was to take the cattle to his rendering factory, and there kill them and try out their carcasses for grease.

It is alleged that, instead of trying the carcasses out for grease, he dressed them for food, and that at least ten carcasses were brought to Portland, where they were sold to customers all over the city for food.

BICYCLES.

THE POINTS DISCUSSED.



At this season old riders congregate and talk wheel before purchasing their new mounts.

Young men and riders who desire a particularly light wheel, and one with a distinctive touch of grace and beauty, should examine the Stearns Special.

It's an *edition de lux* of the Stearns bicycle and costs $125.00.

The $100.00 Tourist Special is a mighty good bicycle.

E. C. STEARNS & Co., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y. — TINKHAM CYCLE CO., New York Agts., 306-310 West 59th St.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Buy your next bicycle intelligently; visit the "Kimball" factory; see how it is made; ask questions—it will help you choose.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

1897 ELMORE BICYCLES, $75.

Equal to any $100 Cycle. Agents wanted. Quantity shop-soiled new wheels, $19 and up. SMALL PROFIT, QUICK SALES, OUR MOTTO. Park Row Co., 23 Park Row, opp. P. O.

A gentleman residing at Greenwich, Conn., tells about a visit from his cousin Sallie, whose home is in Brooklyn, and how all the folks remarked how well she was looking. One evening, confidentially, she showed some Ripans Tabules and told how she used to suffer from indigestion, but, having read about people who had been benefited by Ripans Tabules, she decided to make a trial of them herself and the effect had been "wonderful as you can see, Fred," said she. She no longer has heart-burn or distress of the stomach after eating nor suffers any more from nausea, and more than that she has gained seven pounds in weight. The man who thus heard

Ripans Tabules

recommended so highly, and by a near relative in whose judgment he had confidence, writes that he thereupon decided to try them himself, having frequently suffered from heart-burn. He asserts that now, after eating a hearty meal, he always takes a Tabule and actually keeps them on the dining-room table for use just as, it is said, people down South, in malaria districts, used to serve quinine.

Funeral of William P. St. John.

Funeral services over the body of William P. St. John will be held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church this forenoon at 10 o'clock. In consequence of the illness of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, will officiate and make a short address concerning the life and character of the dead banker. Mr. St. John was one of the Deacons of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. At 9:30 o'clock A. M. there will be a private service at the family residence, 121 East Thirty-fourth Street. After the church service the body will be taken to the Grand Central Station, and from there conveyed to Mount Hope Cemetery.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room 8, City Hall.
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, along, and upon the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

By Alderman Randall—

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and along One Hundred and Tenth Street to the easterly terminus thereof. That said company also transfers passengers with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and also with the Second Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and at Forty-second Street, thereby enabling passengers, by means of these two great railroad lines of the east side of the city, to reach the Grand Central Depot and the central and upper western portions of the city, and to the Fort Lee Ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by one continuous ride, if so desired, from the City Hall and from Fulton and Peck Slip ferries.

The said company proposes to extend its system by constructing a railroad, as branches or extensions of its present railroad, with double tracks, along the following streets, avenues, roads, and highways, as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Manhattan Street and the Eleventh Avenue, or Boulevard, and there connecting by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing railroad on Manhattan Street; running thence northerly, with double tracks, through, upon, and along the said Boulevard to the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to and across the bridge over the ship canal; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, from the bridge over the ship canal to and across the bridge or proposed new bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway; thence northerly from said bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek, at Broadway through, upon, and along Broadway to the city line.

Also from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, and Riverdale Avenue, running thence northwesterly through, upon, and along Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

Also from the intersection of the Boulevard and the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, at or near West One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, through, upon, and along the said Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to its junction with Amsterdam Avenue, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Also from the intersection of the Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard, and the Kingsbridge Road, at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly through, upon, and along the Eleventh Avenue to Naegle Avenue; thence through, upon, and along said Naegle Avenue to its intersection with Academy Street; thence northwesterly through, along, and upon Academy Street to the Kingsbridge Road, there to connect by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the said proposed railroad upon Kingsbridge Road.

That said proposed extensions will supply much needed facilities for public travel and intercommunication between widely separated portions of the city, and will also give a new impetus and encouragement to the development of an important section thereof, the lower growth of which has been retarded by the want of railroad accommodation.

That the said railroad on said branches or extensions is to form a part of its present railroad, and be operated in connection therewith, so as to give a passenger for a single fare of five cents one continuous ride over and upon said existing railroad of the company and said extensions or branches.

That the length of said railroad on said proposed branches or extensions is twelve and one-half miles, or thereabouts, and the same is to be operated by animal power, cable, or electric motive power, or by any other power other than locomotive steam power which the same company may be lawfully authorized to use.

Therefore your petitioner prays that the Common Council of the City of New York may grant its consent and permission to said company to extend its existing railroad tracks and construct, maintain and operate an extension or branches of the railroad of said company in the City of New York upon the streets, avenues, and highways above mentioned, together with all necessary connections, turnouts, sidings, and switches necessary for the proper working and accommodation of the same, or to operate over such extension or branches in connection with the present existing railroad of said company.

Dated New York, January 29, 1897.

[Seal.] THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to the knowledge of the deponent, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and further that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority.

ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1897.

GEORGE W. VULTEE,
Notary Public, (22,) C. & C. of N. Y.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title to certain land on the northerly side of GREAT JONES STREET, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, duly selected by said board as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 151 of the Laws of 1894, entitled "An Act in relation to building sites for the Fire Department of the City of New York," and all other statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said court to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1897, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands and premises and the appurtenances thereto belonging on the northerly side of Great Jones Street, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894; said property having been duly selected by said Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Great Jones Street distant 250 feet two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Lafayette Place with the northerly side of Great Jones Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Great Jones Street 44 feet 5½ inches; thence northerly at about a right angle to said street 90 feet and 5 inches; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Great Jones Street, 45 feet and 4 inches; thence southerly 89 feet and 10 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of the Clerk of the Common Council,
Room 8, City Hall, New York City.
February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council, February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor, February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they are hereby designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to the Common Council of the City of New York, for its consent and permission for the construction, maintenance, operation, and use by the said petitioner of the surface railroad mentioned in the petition of said petitioner for such consent, through, upon, and along the surface of Fifty-seventh Street, and other streets, avenues, and highways, as are more particularly set forth in said petition, and therein described, will be first considered, and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for fourteen days in two daily newspapers, published in this city, to be designated therefor by His Honor, the Mayor, according to the provisions of Section 92, as amended, of the Railroad Law. Advertising to be at the expense of the petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 3d Ave. Railroad Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Third Avenue Railroad Company respectfully shows:

That your petitioner is a corporation duly organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and has constructed and now operates a line of railroad extending, among other streets, upon the Bowery, Third Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan Street, and Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York.

That your petitioner proposes to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad for public use, in the City of New York, with double tracks, connecting with the tracks of said company already constructed, and as branches or extensions thereof, upon and along the surface of streets, avenues, and highways in the City of New York, as follows:

From the junction of Third Avenue and East Seventy-ninth Street, connecting there by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the railroad of this company upon Third Avenue, running thence, with double tracks, easterly through, upon, and along said East Seventy-ninth Street to the intersection of said East Seventy-ninth Street with East End Avenue, running thence northerly through, upon, and along said East End Avenue to the termination thereof.

Also, from the junction of Third Avenue and East Fifty-seventh Street, connecting there by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the railroad of this company on Third Avenue; running thence, with double tracks, easterly through, upon, and along said East Fifty-seventh Street to the said intersection of said East Fifty-seventh Street with Avenue A; running thence northerly through, upon, and along said Avenue A to the intersection of said Avenue A with East Eighty-sixth Street; running thence easterly through, upon, and along said East Eighty-sixth Street to the East River.

That your petitioner now owns, and is operating in the City of New York as part of one system, fourteen and twenty-five one-hundredth miles of railroad or thereabouts.

That said proposed extensions and branches will be two and a quarter miles, or thereabouts, in length, and will become and be a part of said system and connected therewith.

That the construction of said railroad will greatly accommodate the public, and promote the convenience thereof, and will afford additional and much-needed facilities for travel to the territory through which said railroad will extend, and will enable your petitioner to transport persons from all points on its system over this extension as a part of a continuous line to their destination for one fare.

That the railroad proposed to be constructed, extended, maintained, and operated by your petitioner, as hereinbefore set forth, is intended to be operated by any motive power other than steam locomotive power, which now or hereafter may be lawfully used or employed on its route.

That, pursuant to the laws of this State, it is necessary for it to obtain the consent of the Common Council of the City of New York to enable it to construct, maintain, and operate the railroad aforesaid, and accordingly your petitioner now applies to your Honorable Body for such consent.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays and makes application to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to be granted to your petitioner, its successors, successor, lessees, and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad for public use through, upon, and along the avenues, streets, and highways above set forth and described, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turntables, crossovers, and suitable stands for the convenient working of said railroad, and for the accommodation of the company's cars, which may be run over said railroad by your petitioner, its successors, successor, lessees, and assigns.

Dated New York, February 8, 1897.

[Seal.] THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Ellas, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true, to the knowledge of the deponent, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and, further, that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority. ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me, this 8th day of February, 1897. JOHN BROLLES,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 110.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

NOTICE, PUBLIC HEARING.—There will be Public Hearing by New York Harbor Line Board, 11 A. M., Friday, Feb. 19, 1897, in Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York, on application of Dept. of Docks, New York City, for change in established harbor lines from West 23d St. to West 31st St., North River, New York City. All persons interested are invited to be present and give their views. HENRY M. ROBERT, COL. CORPS ENGRS., PRESIDENT OF BOARD.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 624 TO 628 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND Thirty-first Street.—N. Y. Supreme Court.—ELIZABETH PALMFORTE, plaintiff, against ANNA M. HARRISON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date April 4th, 1895, and entered on that date in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the second day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together as one tract, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly line or side of the Boulevard, formerly the Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and thence easterly along said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being seventy-five (75) feet in front and rear and ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches on each side thereof, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, New York City.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY O

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Sue—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Woman in Black 8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—In Gay New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER.—A Quiet Rubber—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—Concert—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—A Boy Wanted—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening. Championship Curling Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1897.

CAPITAL AND LEGISLATION.

The so-called "Trust" investigation has served the purpose of bringing out considerable information, not altogether new, about great combinations of capital and their relation to the law, but in the process the officers and counsel of the corporations have shown a disposition to turn upon the committee and show that what most needs investigating is not capital, but legislation. They have claimed that the "combinations" have only produced benefit to the community, while the Legislature and its investigating committees have done injury by driving capital from the State or putting it under burdens and restrictions which impair its productive efficiency. In this contest between the "Trust" officers and their lawyers on one side and Lexow and his committee on the other, the latter seem to be getting the worst of it, which may be what they want.

This subject has, in fact, many aspects which are not very clearly grasped by the legislative mind. The word "trust," like Alderman DUFFY'S "combine," has come to have a wide application, and it is commonly used for any large combination of capital, even when incorporated in one mass. The American Sugar Refining Company and the United States Rubber Company, for instance, are not "Trusts," but corporations, formed by consolidating or uniting under a common ownership and control a number of concerns. The fact that they and other combinations have been formed by uniting or buying up, or otherwise obliterating, a number of smaller concerns does not change their corporate character or their relation to the law, and the question arises whether such combinations are an evil in themselves, and if so, how they can be dealt with by law.

So far as one of these combinations simply does business on a large scale the tendency will be to "crush out" rivals and restrict competition merely by the scale of its operations. The expense of administration and management in proportion to the volume of business will be reduced, and many of its processes will be cheapened by sheer command of resources and a large scale of production. It can maintain lower prices than smaller concerns and force them to languish and consent to die or be absorbed by simply using its advantage of great capital. When this is done by a corporation or a combination of capital under one control and not by an agreement between rivals or competitors in business, is it "in restraint of trade"? If so, that is the effect of doing any business on a vast scale with enormous capital, whether by a corporation or a partnership or an individual.

If one of these great concerns does a large part of the business of the country in any particular line, as in refining oil or sugar, or manufacturing rubber goods, it almost inevitably controls prices in that line. Smaller concerns cannot sell at higher prices and do business, and they cannot sell at lower prices and make a profit. They are virtually compelled to conform to the prices of the combination. Is it on that account a combination either to restrict production or to control prices, though it may incidentally have that effect? In other words, can it be dealt with as a monopoly and contrary to public policy? If so, just how? If on account of its great capital and the volume of its transactions it gets illegitimate advantages, such as lower freight rates, or rebates from regular charges, or exclusive privileges, that is a wrong which can and should be dealt with by law.

It is charged that some of these great manufacturing combinations make contracts with those who buy and sell their goods which bind them not to buy and sell any others in the same line. If this is true, it is an illegitimate interference with fair competition, but it is difficult to deal with by law. Generally, no doubt, these contracts are voluntary on the part of the dealers, who find their own advantage in them. They probably cannot be enforced by law now, and if they are declared to be unlawful it is difficult to see how their prohibition could be enforced if both parties saw fit to abide by them.

It is maintained by representatives of the combinations before the investigating committee that their prices are regulated by the law of supply and demand, and that they do not escape the effects of competition. This means that however far they may succeed in limiting competition and "fixing" prices in their trade, they cannot go beyond the limit of advantage given them by the volume of their capital and the scale of their operations without stimulating competition and creating rivalry. This seems to be so far true that it is doubtful whether there is any tangible wrong or abuse in these cases of mere bigness which can be dealt with by State legislation or by State courts under the general law against combinations in restraint of trade or for the control of prices. And there is another aspect of it with reference to State legislation. So far as this is "hostile," either with a view to restricting corporate rights or to burdening corporate capital with taxation, it drives or keeps capital out of this State, while other States invite it by more liberal treatment and thereby win from us in many cases the actual business of corporations without lessening any of the incidental evils of "combination."

There is one thing about which the people have a right to complain. The most effective check upon vast and monopolizing combinations in this country is competition, not merely in a field which they can largely control, but in the world at large, whose market they cannot fill and whose competition they cannot resist. Let them be subject to foreign as well as domestic competition and there will be no danger that they can control the supply or "fix" the price of their commodities in our own markets. Neither can such vast agglomerations of capital be built up by absorbing or crushing out all rivals, nor can their tremendous power be used for the inordinate gain of a few men who undertake to control the policy of the Government so far as it affects their business. It is the vast taxing power of the Government put at the service of capital for its "protection" from competition from abroad that has enabled it to build up and maintain these great combinations. Take that power out of its grasp and the combinations will cease to be "monopolistic" or dangerous. The puny efforts of the Lexow committee will be of no avail so long as the "Trusts" make the schedules of the tariff of the United States which affect competition in their line.

INDEPENDENT AUDITING.

Our readers will recall the valuable interview with President FOWLER of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad on the plan of independent audit, published in THE TIMES of Feb. 7. In commenting on this interview The Financial Chronicle calls attention to an act of the Legislature approved April 17, 1896, the object of which is to establish the profession of "Certified Public Accountant." The act authorizes the Regents of the University (1) to give a certificate as such accountant, at their discretion, to any person who has practiced his profession for one year previous to the passage of the act; (2) to give such certificate, with the right to use the title Certified Public Accountant, (C. P. A.,) on examination by a board of three examiners, who, after 1897, must themselves hold the title; (3) to revoke such certificate for sufficient cause, after written notice and a hearing. The act also makes it a misdemeanor to assume the title without the certificate of the Regents.

Unquestionably this is an excellent law in principle. Its practical value must depend, first, on the thoroughness and fitness of the examinations for testing the qualifications of accountants, and, second, on the wisdom and firmness with which the right to revoke a certificate is used. So much for the law and its administration. But all the law can possibly do is to give the seal of the Regents to the qualifications of accountants. It cannot enforce their employment, nor make them necessarily useful when they are employed. And especially the law cannot compel or enable accountants, however expert, to find in the books of a corporation all that should be in them unless the managers of the corporation choose that the books shall contain it. About all the accountants can do is to ascertain what is in the books and to set it forth clearly. That will tend also to show what is omitted or covered up, and so far will make for sound administration.

The Chronicle very justly says: "It should always be remembered that even under the best of conditions accountants' examinations are subject to certain limitations, and that such examinations by no means provide a remedy for all the ills of corporate management." As we have pointed out, accountants' examinations, if properly conducted, by competent men, may disclose ills, and that is the first step toward remedying them. How far either the exposure or the remedy may go depends very much on whether honesty or dishonesty is made the more profitable. In our judgment, the Stock Exchange has ample power to secure a radical reform of the more serious evils of corporate management. If it should refuse to deal in the securities of a corporation unless its reports gave the facts necessary to an accurate and sound judgment as to the value of its securities, and unless its reports were examined and certified to by competent, honorable, and independent accountants, the effect would be very important and practically decisive.

FINANCE BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Cuba presents to-day an ideal field for the study of the theory that law gives value to currency without reference to what it will exchange for, either in goods or in other sorts of money. Gen. WEYLER is doing what the deluded fiat theorists would do if they could. He has issued orders that no man shall receive or pay out scrip—which is legal-tender paper—for less than its face value; that any man being offered $5 in paper in payment of a smaller sum must give the change in silver if requested; that no one shall "speculate" in scrip—i. e., shall buy or sell it with intent to profit by changes in its value. If these orders be disobeyed, WEYLER has 200,000 Spanish bayonets, a liberal supply of jails, and a convict colony in reserve with which to punish offenders.

Yet the scrip goes down steadily in value, and will continue to do so until there is some good reason to suppose that it can and will be exchanged in the future for money which people will take without being threatened with prison or exile. It is the old, old experiment tried over and again in Europe, in the American colonies, in the United States at the time of the Revolution, in the South during the civil war, with various degrees of ferocity, but with unvarying failure. If Spain, with all her debt and trouble, should make and keep her currency at par, though she sold her bonds for 10 cents on the dollar, she would lose less than by trying to force people to take her paper.

The curious feature of the case is that the same low degree of civilization that is shown by Spain in Cuba prevails with the majority of the members of the Senate of the United States.

THE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

It is hard for any intelligent observer, no matter how much he may be theoretically in favor of restricting "the sphere of woman," to find fault with the idea of the Congress of Mothers which assembled yesterday in Washington. It is possible, indeed, that such an observer may find a great deal of fault with its actual proceedings, though we hope not. But even if the actual proceedings should prove to be disappointing, the disappointment ought not to discredit the idea.

"The first ten years of a man's life belong to his mother," and upon his physical and mental and moral needs during those years mothers are the first and indeed the only experts. In a country in which the education of children is the care of the State and in which "school age" begins much before the age of graduation from the tutelage of mothers, the counsel of mothers upon the education of the young is of more value than the counsel of any number of pedagogical theorists of either sex. That is a very pertinent as well as a very touching commendation that has been given to two delegates to the congress, that "they are both successful mothers."

It is satisfactory to observe that the chief topic of the conferences, or one of the chief topics, is to be this of primary education. The introduction of the kindergarten is the most noticeable change that has been made for many years in the instruction of the young, and the kindergarten very properly occupies a conspicuous place in the programme of the congress. Mothers who have observed the workings of it have many things to say that ought to conduce to improvement in its methods. Moreover, the proceedings of the congress, if they are soberly and sensibly conducted, will attract the attention and stimulate the observation of mothers who are not delegates nor directly represented in its membership.

Indeed, it is in this stimulation of interest among the mothers of this country that the congress will find its justification. A neighborhood congress of mothers, or a number of such congresses, would give more direct promise of usefulness than a National congress. Many States have recognized the expertness of women upon questions of primary education by making women eligible both to vote in elections for school officers and to become such officers. The statutory recognition of their claims in this respect is simply the recognition of a fact. The very best result that can be hoped from the National Congress of Mothers is that it shall stimulate the formation of local congresses of mothers. This it will surely do if it attends to its own business and discountenances the introduction of subjects upon which its members are not presumably experts and upon which their opinions are not authoritative.

BOOKS IN JERSEY.

"If those books contain the same doctrines as the Koran," wrote Caliph OMAR in reply to Col. AMRU'S request for instructions as to the great Alexandrian Library, "they are merely repetitions and not worth their shedroom. On the other hand, if they contain matter not in the Koran, they are manifestly heterodox and sinful. Burn 'em up."

OMAR was a heathen, but he was a swift and incisive reasoner. No ruler of his time surpassed him in the art of getting at the pith and kernel of things. Caliph LEXOW, if he is not too proud to borrow wisdom from others, might with propriety apply the logic of OMAR to the books which the trusts keep in New Jersey. Either these books exactly agree with the books which must be and are kept in the New York offices of the trusts, in which case they are superfluous, or they disagree, and, being false, are contrary to law. Either way they are proper fuel for the hangman's bonfire.

New Jersey's reputation is suffering from the hospitality of her corporation laws. This solemn joke about books and accounts has become a scandal. Gretna Green for runaway marriages, Brussels for literary pirates, Montreal for boodle Aldermen, Vallombrosa for leaves, and New Jersey for "books." There must be thousands of tons of them. If the State were suddenly brought within the jurisdiction of our courts and our Lexows, all the railroads that traverse her sands and thread her valleys would not suffice to transport them to more remote and secure depositories before the arrowy subpoena duces tecum would descend upon them.

If our sister State is ashamed of her reputation as a "fence" for the guilty secrets of the octopus, she may easily purge herself of the reproach by enacting that no corporation organized under her laws shall be held to have complied with the provisions thereof unless it keeps a true and full set of accounts at the place which is in fact its principal place of business.

Senator WOLCOTT reports that he has had a very satisfactory time with his mission in Berlin. He is easily satisfied. He has secured a promise from Germany to take part in a bimetallic conference whenever Great Britain and France will do so. In other words, Germany will join in a perfectly useless discussion when a condition that she knows is impossible has been complied with. Americans seem to have lost the genius they were once famous for for attending to their own business.

There is an old maxim as to the circumstances in which honest men come by their due. It is in some degree illustrated by the municipal election in Philadelphia. A quarrel between the "combine" and "anti-combine" Republicans has resulted in the election of several women as School Directors and of Mr. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF—a laborious and intelligent municipal reformer—to the Legislature to fill a vacancy. The women's movement in Philadelphia to raise the standard of public instruction has been a most interesting and valuable one, conducted with sound judgment and much patient industry. The gain from this latest election is considerable and is likely to lead to more.

Greece has done what not one of the powers would have ventured to do in undertaking to discipline the Turk. Without doubt the action of the Greek Government has been forced upon it by public opinion, but public opinion was nearly as unanimous a few months ago in England upon the propriety of restraining and punishing the Great Assassin as it can now be in Greece. Yet Greece has actually intervened for the protection of the Christians in Crete, as Great Britain did not venture to intervene for the protection of the Christians in Armenia. Part of the explanation doubtless is that Greece is a small power and Great Britain a great one, and that the action of a small power is not so threatening or so challenging as that of a great one. In the same way persons obviously infirm are permitted liberties in private life upon which an able-bodied person could not venture. But the main moral of the European situation is that nations as well as individuals are entitled to receive what, to use a word that ought to be in the dictionary, may be called the "malefit" of their bad characters. If the action of Greece had been directed against a power in good standing, it would have been much bolder than it is, gallant as it is in fact. But what we now see in Europe is analogous to the spectacle that would be presented if a policeman found it necessary to threaten and restrain an aggrieved person, with whom he and all the bystanders privately sympathized, in the act of thrashing a notorious scoundrel.

We remark with pleasure that the correspondent who contributed an account of the searching of a Cuban young lady to one of our esteemed freak contemporaries has been forced to "card it out" in the other. The correspondent, who is the eminent Mr. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, writes to The World entirely disavowing the picture which was contributed to The Journal as an illustration of his account by the not less eminent Mr. FREDERIC REMINGTON. Mr. DAVIS, though accurate, is superfluous. We pointed out at the time that his withers were unwrung by The World's exposure. The picture was evidently unwarranted by anything in his text, and as evidently it was the unfounded picture, and not the mild text, that had excited the more combustible member of Congress. The honors of this passage between our esteemed freak contemporaries are entirely with The World. We await with interest the next exposure by The Journal of the next beat of The World.

Our news columns yesterday resounded with the bitter cry of sculptors who object to the plan that has been adopted of securing sculpture for the new Court House of the Appellate Division, seeing nothing in it for them. But in fact the plan is all right, and the objectors, except from the point of view of their personal interests, are all wrong. People who have given attention to these things are all agreed that in matters of public art direct selection of artists by competent judges is preferable to any form of competition whatsoever. The architect of the new Court House has wisely and modestly asked the advice of a committee of sculptors whose competency is unquestioned, and there is no doubt that he will secure the best results thereby. In the matter of sculpture the method of direct selection was tried at the Chicago Fair with the most gratifying success. It has twice been tried in the sculptural decoration of the library of Congress, which contains without doubt the most impressive showing that has ever been made of what American sculptors can do. On the other hand, the latest results of free competition are the awful Hancock Statue in Washington and the threat of a design for the Sherman Monument in the same city, of which the public is authoritatively assured beforehand that it is neither the best nor the second best nor the third best nor the fourth best that might have been had for the money.

The draft of the Greater New York charter was adopted yesterday by the commission unanimously, all the members being present except Mr. GREEN, who has been, unfortunately, ill during all the proceedings, and Attorney General HANCOCK and State Engineer and Surveyor ADAMS, who are members ex officio and have taken little part in framing the charter. It is understood that while the general report of the commission will be unanimous in favor of the charter, there is one member who will put on record his individual dissent from the wisdom of certain features of it. There seems to be no doubt that this member is President SETH LOW of Columbia University, and that the features which he does not like are the two-chambered Municipal Assembly, the bi-partisan Police Commission, and the limitation of the Mayor's power of removal to the first six months of his term. His position seems to be that while he disapproves of these features of the charter he accepts it as a whole with them included rather than stand out. Therein he makes a mistake. These are so important and the provisions relating to the Municipal Assembly are so utterly vicious and destructive of all chance of good government that he ought to protest vigorously and refuse to agree to a charter so vitiated. He should do what he can to defer consolidation if it cannot be had without turning the greater city over to the control of such men as would be elected to this Municipal Assembly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Chicago's respectable newspapers are rejoicing over the fact that the United States Supreme Court has affirmed the conviction of JOSEPH DUNLOP on the charge of conducting an indecent and demoralizing journal, and has decided that the editor of The Dispatch had a perfectly fair trial, and must pass the next two years of his life in doing hard labor in Joliet Prison. It is utterly impossible to give here even a faint idea of the sort of advertisements that used to appear in that paper, or of the kind of reading matter which its columns supplied. Years ago it surpassed in uncleanliness even the worst phases of what here is proud to be called the "new journalism," no matter how much of sarcasm there may be in the words. The Chicago Journal says that the Supreme Court's decision has dealt a death blow to the whole class of papers of which The Dispatch was the type, and adds: "The city was disgraced by it, the law brought into contempt, the public shocked and outraged. Had the license continued, it is appalling to think what the consequences must have been. Every city in the Union was threatened with an invasion by similar purveyors of filth. The stroke was severe, but it was none too severe. It will be a subject of congratulation among all good citizens." All this is quite true.

—There is an involuntary confession well worthy of serious attention in the almost invariable use of "civil service" for "civil service reform" by all politicians who have not yet passed the stage of intellectual development which characterizes the average New York Alderman. Such people, as was repeatedly stated at Tuesday's meeting of the Aldermanic Board, "do not believe in civil service," they regard it as "impracticable," and are constantly sighing for a return of the days when competency was not regarded as a requisite qualification for holding any office. Naturally such persons are unalterably opposed to "civil service." The thing which they so lovingly remember was, as they imply, quite different from what now exists, and included so little real work for the public and its interests that it is no wonder the spoilsmen regard the present method as a novelty no less complete than hateful. In very truth, what they oppose is civil service, and not reformed civil service, or civil service reform, and followers of the new light might for once well accept a phrase from their enemies. As a matter of fact, civil service, properly and strictly so called, has but recently been called into being. What preceded it was the service of individuals at the expense of the State.

—The Rev. FRANK J. MALLETT, Dean of the Cathedral at Laramie, Wyoming, has deemed it judicious to demonstrate, in a letter to one of the London papers, that "in what is called 'the wild and woolly West,' there is being nurtured a Christian civilization whose ideal is as exalted and ennobling as that of the older portions of these United States." This he does by telling his Episcopalian brethren in England all about the dedication of the building in which he ministers. He says that to do honor to the Church, as represented by the Cathedral, the Governor of the State of Wyoming (with his staff) made an especial journey from the State capital; fraternal orders, (Freemasons, Knights Templar, Odd Fellows, &c.,) marched in the procession; the ministers of the different denominations were there; the Mayor issued a proclamation requesting the tradesmen to close their shops; the officials of the Union Pacific Railway closed their large workshops, and the University of Wyoming suspended its work, and its professors and students marched in the procession also. Mr. MALLETT rather injures his argument by adding that "since the erection of this stone cathedral numberless people have been amazed at its beautiful proportions." It seems like exaggeration to call the population of Laramie numberless, but that they were amazed by a well proportioned and substantial structure can well be believed by those whose knowledge of Western architecture dates back a few years.

—Newspapers usually demonstrate for each other an affection whose warmth is in inverse ratio to their distance apart, their love, unlike that of individuals, being one which propinquity mars rather than makes. Strenuous as journalistic rivalries are, however, and sharp as are the expressions to which they often give rise, when grave misfortune overtakes a paper its neighbors almost invariably forget their more or less academic hostility and come to its aid with prompt and generous kindness. This has just been demonstrated at Pittsburg. The building occupied by The Post of that city was wrecked by fire Sunday forenoon, and its entire plant, including the editorial, composing, stereotyping, and press rooms, was destroyed. Yet The Post appeared on Monday at the usual hour, and its columns bore no evidences of the recent disaster except a long and well-illustrated article telling all about the fire, and on the editorial page a few appreciative paragraphs in which the possibility of this speedy rising from the ashes was explained. It seems that while The Post's building was in flames the facilities of each of the other Pittsburg papers had been placed at its disposal, and that it had accepted the hospitality of The Leader until arrangements could be made for new offices and plant. This will be done at once, and meanwhile The Post will be published every day and will keep all its contracts with subscribers and advertisers. Incidents of this sort illustrate a phase of journalism that enables one to write of journalistic amenities without putting the phrase in quotation marks.

PERSONAL.

—The Old George IV. Tavern in Portugal Street, London, which DICKENS'S commentators unite in saying is the house which the novelist described in "Pickwick," has just been sold at auction for £7,550. The building, which is still a comfortable place of public resort for food, drink, and lodging, stands on a row of wooden pillars, the upper stories overhanging, and is a good specimen of the public houses of the close of the last century. It was the custom for many successive landlords of this old house to keep a sort of unauthorized "Medical Register," in which all the students at the neighboring hospital who had successfully braved the terrors of the examination room were expected to sign their names. These books contained the names of many men who have since become famous in medicine and surgery.

—An Italian physician who has devoted years of study to the diseases that prevail in tropical countries is of the opinion that every one of them peculiar to those regions is of parasitic origin, or, in other words, the result of bacterial attacks, and that, with the progress of sanitation and hygiene, there will soon be no reason why white men cannot live as safely and as long in hot lands as in those where the temperature is varied by seasons of cold. An interesting and surprising conclusion which he has reached is that sunstroke, like malarial fevers, cholera, and the plague, is produced, not by the sun's action, but by living germs, that it is an infectious disease and not an accident. He prefers to call sunstroke ardent fever, and says "The life history of the parasite of ardent fever takes us very near to the bacilus of tetanus—lockjaw. The most important thing to consider is the geographical distribution of ardent fever. On the Gold Coast, which is very unhealthy and hot, there is no sunstroke. In the Valley of the Nile and the shores of the Red Sea it is extremely frequent. In America it is frequent on the Atlantic coast and unknown on the Pacific coast. If it were due to heat, why not have it on the Gold Coast above all places?" It is pertinent to add that sunstroke is very rare in the West Indies, where the heat is excessive and almost uninterrupted.

—Signed to a picturesquely worded letter which appeared in THE TIMES yesterday was a name which people with memories running back to ante-bellum days must have noted with interest as that of the man who, though himself a Southerner, supplied the managers of LINCOLN'S first campaign with a document of which they took care to circulate enormous quantities all through the North, and which contributed not a little to the result achieved in that momentous struggle. HINTON ROWAN HELPER, who now advises the Senate not to confirm the appointment of Mr. SHERMAN to an important Cabinet position, on the ground that the Ohio statesman has entered "deeply into the deplorable dotage of dangerous deficiency," or, to translate, because he is too old, exposes himself to a somewhat effective "tu quoque," for Mr. HELPER was not born yesterday or the day before, but in 1829, and has lived a life of such varied activity that not one of his years has failed to leave its record. Soon after completing his education in a North Carolina academy he followed the Forty-niners to California, arriving there before the first gold hunters were well settled in their camps. Returning to his native State three years later, he began to study the political and social situation. Though not the first to see that storm clouds were gathering on the horizon, he early recognized the gravity of the peril and saw in the abolition of slavery the one means of escaping it. So he wrote a book, "The Impending Crisis in the South," which expressed his views with an energy of style and a clearness of logic that won for it instant attention and a vast amount of comment, partly favorable, partly hostile, but all serious. Mr. HELPER opposed slavery on purely economic grounds, and never had any of that sentimental regard for the negro which characterized the Northern abolitionists. Between 1857, when "The Impending Crisis" appeared, and 1861, more than 140,000 copies of it were sold. From 1861 to 1867 Mr. HELPER was United States Consul at Buenos Ayres. Since then he has traveled extensively and written several books, only one of which, "The Three Americas' Railway," has attracted much notice. In this he advocated the building of a railway from Bering Sea to the Straits of Magellan, a scheme in which Mr. HELPER is still intensely interested and which, from his home in this city, he takes every opportunity of pushing.

CURRENT NOTES.

Already a Republican paper in Pennsylvania is able to print a list of twenty-two gentlemen who are hoping to receive the Republican nomination for Governor of that State, and the election is still many months off.

* * *

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University seems to have quite won the North Carolinians by the little address he delivered at the inauguration of President Alderman at the State University, in Chapel Hill. The Raleigh News and Observer says that he used no notes and yet did not utter a superfluous word in his admirable address of twenty minutes.

* * *

Capital moving stories are rife at this time. Besides Philadelphia's longing for that of the Keystone State, Gov. Pingree, it is said, would like to see Michigan's capital removed from Lansing to Detroit, and a bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Wisconsin to remove the capital of that State from Madison to Milwaukee. Jacksonville, too, is striving to take from Tallahassee the capital of Florida.

* * *

The House of Representatives of Montana has rejected a woman suffrage amendment by the decisive vote of 41 nays to 27 yeas.

* * *

A contributor to The Boston Transcript enumerates these as the seven natural wonders of the New World: Niagara Falls, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, the Valley of the Yosemite, the Yellowstone Park, the Maur Glacier, and the Cañon of the Colorado. A Kentucky writer may have discovered an eighth in that State, of which he writes: "Perhaps the largest spring in Calloway County is on the old Uncle Johnny Wyatt place. It is about twelve feet square. The water is very warm in the Winter and extremely cold during the Summer months."

* * *

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times "suspects that Arkansas is behind her own estimate of herself" in several things, and thus, in part, specifies: "In coal area [claimed to be second in the Union] she stands eighth among the States," while "one acre of West Virginia, Kentucky, or Tennessee coal is worth two or three of Arkansas coal, on the average." This is calculated to make The Little Rock Gazette unhappy.

* * *

Three members of the Legislature of Maine have died since the election, and before the session is half done, a loss never equaled there before.

* * *

Daily newspapers are now published by students in ten colleges and universities in the United States—Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Brown, Stanford, Tulane, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin, and University of Michigan.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE

Some Noted Features of the Forthcoming Annual Exhibition.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will open at the Building of the Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Feb. 20, and will continue until March 13. The annual dinner of the architects will take place this evening, and to-morrow evening there will be a league reception.

The annual exhibitions are held to illustrate the advances that are being made in architectural and decorative art work. With the exception of Tuesday and Thursday of each week, the exhibitions are open to the general public without charge. On those days an admission of 50 cents is charged. As a result, the exhibition this year will cost the league several thousand dollars.

There will be no less than 10,000 separate exhibits, and each piece is supposed to represent the best work of the contributing artist. The large south gallery will contain decorative panels, cartoons for stained glass, models of executed or proposed work, panels, and water colors. The central gallery will be used for sculptors' work. In the west gallery will be seen designs for book covers, embroidery designs, and designs for furniture; in the east gallery mosaic work, carvings in wood, stone, wrought iron, textile fabrics, and other completed work. The large Vanderbilt gallery will be in possession of the architects. At the east side of this gallery will be the accepted design for the Richard M. Hunt Memorial, the work of Bruce Price, artist, and Daniel C. French, sculptor.

In previous years there have been few designs submitted by women, but this year at least fifty designs in architectural and artistic work have been submitted. The T Square Club of Philadelphia has sent many exhibits, and another novelty is a collection of 100 English and French exhibits, which were secured with much difficulty. They are the works of the greatest architects of England and France.

On each Wednesday evening there will be a lecture by some prominent architect, or artist, and on Saturdays there will be members and guests' smokers.

PLEA FROM AN AFRO-AMERICAN

Prof. R. R. Wright of College, Ga., for the Cabinet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please grant me space in your valuable paper to add approval of a timely article which appeared in your issue of Jan. 13 touching a matter of vital importance to our people. I refer to "A Tip to McKinley," from the able writer, A. G. Pryor. Like many of the more thoughtful men of the race, I believe the time is at hand when the Afro-American race must urge one of their sons for a Cabinet place.

There are many grievances that call for the deepest scrutiny and most intense vigilance, both of the Governmental Administration and of the leaders of the race, for a peaceful and adequate settlement. The daily manifestations of methods, in a certain section of our country, tending to obstruct the free enjoyment of the Afro-Americans from their God-given and Constitutional rights argue most eloquently and logically for representation (per se) and Federal redress. The question of entitlement settled, the next thing will be the selection of the representative. In looking over the field—though there be several available men for the place—I see no man who would fill the station with more ability and satisfaction than Prof. R. R. Wright of College, Ga.

He is a man eminently qualified for either Secretary of Interior or Secretary of Agriculture. Prof. Wright is President of the Georgia State Industrial College. He is an alumnus of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., among whom he takes high rank as well as among scholars generally. He is a life-long Republican, and has several times been chosen Elector from his State and also served, with credit, in many positions of public trust. He was, moreover, the little tot, who—when Gen. O. O. Howard, in addressing a log-cabin school of emancipated pupils, just after the rebellion, asked, "What shall I tell your friends at the North?"—replied "Tell them we are rising." Such a man, on account of his training, experience, and unselfish devotion to his race and his country, merits the highest honors in the gift of President-elect McKinley.

Let our friends urge his selection from one end of the country to the other, for we believe "The voice of the people," in this issue, "is the voice of God!" The selection is eminently proper, and will redound, finally, to the welfare of the country and the glory of God!

Therefore, let McKinley name Wright for one of the portfolios mentioned, and give new stimulus to our National honor and integrity, making our country indeed "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

GRANVILLE HUNT.

New York, Jan. 22.

Bicyclist's Thanks to Col. Waring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All praise for Commissioner Waring for his enterprise and thoroughness in cleaning the snow from the Boulevard after each great storm this year. Wheelmen and wheelwomen owe him a great debt.

Think of nine inches of snow on last Friday and good wheeling on the Boulevard yesterday from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Eighth Street! That is "work as is work."

GRATEFUL BICYCLIST.

New York, Feb. 15, 1897.

THE GOOD TIMES.

Frank L. Stanton in The Atlanta Constitution.

Let's sing about the good times—the happy times to be—
As sing the rivers rippling on in music to the sea!
As sing the birds—they know not why—when springtime days begin;
So let us sing the sad times out, and sing the glad times in!

Let's sing about the good times, when every cot and clod
Shall send a benediction to the living skies of God!
When the world a brighter beauty and a rarer grace shall win;
And life shall sing the sad times out, and ring the glad times in!

Let's sing about the good times! They'll greet us on the way—
A rose upon the morning's breast—a sun throughout the day;
When life springs like a blossom from the color of the clod,
And the world rolls on in music to the shining gates of God!

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

SENATOR WOLCOTT HAS LEFT BERLIN FOR LONDON.

He Had an Interview Yesterday with Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado was entertained at dinner last evening by Mr. H. G. Squiers, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and at 9 o'clock this morning had an interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe.

At 11:50 o'clock Mr. Wolcott started for London. He was accompanied to the station by Secretaries Jackson and Squiers of the American Embassy.

THE BALTIMORE FOUNDERED.

Only One of the Crew Rescued to Tell the Story.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The German ship Baltimore, which sailed from this port for New York Dec. 19, foundered at sea on Jan. 24. One of her crew, a seaman named Christiansen, was picked up Jan. 26 in latitude 34 degrees north, longitude 54 degrees west, by the Portuguese schooner Alice, (late Ellen Crusoe,) Capt. Reis, and landed at St. Vincent. It is feared that the remainder of the Baltimore's crew are lost.

The Baltimore was formerly the Volunteer. She was a three-master of 1,081 tons register and was built at South Boston in 1863. She was owned in Bremerhaven, from which port she hailed. She was consigned to George E. Varrelman of New York.

Kissed the Prophet's Mantle.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The Sultan this forenoon paid his annual visit to Constantinople proper, for the purpose of performing the ceremony of kissing the Prophet's mantle. His Majesty, accompanied by a strong guard of police and military, proceeded from the Yildiz Palace to the mosque in which the mantle is kept by the water route, and returned, after the completion of the ceremony, by the same way. His progress to and from the mosque was witnessed by immense crowds of people.

Mrs. Cropper Secures a Divorce.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The trial of the suit for divorce brought by Virginia Shepherd Cropper, an American, against her husband, Edward Denman Cropper, a native of this country, was concluded to-day in the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice, the court granting plaintiff a decree. The couple were married in San Francisco, Cal., in 1874.

MISS MARIE HALTON ILL.

The Comic Opera Singer Unable to Appear at Koster & Bial's.

Miss Marie Halton, the comic opera singer, who has been nightly appearing at Koster & Bial's in a musical sketch, was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon, and was unable to appear last night.

A very large house was disappointed when the announcement of the comedienne's illness was quietly made, as it was expected that she would sing some new songs last night.

The following certificate was exhibited by Mr. McConnell: "Miss Marie Halton is suffering from neuralgia of the heart, and it is absolutely necessary that she remains quiet to-night. You can depend upon her playing to-morrow night. CLARENCE E. RICE, M. D."

At the Vendome Hotel it was said that Miss Halton has not been well for several days, and that she became suddenly worse early yesterday afternoon. Late last night it was reported that she was slightly better.

DID NOT GET HIS SALARY.

Charles Kent Would Not Act in "Straight from the Heart."

There was apparently some disagreement last night between Charles Kent, who acts the rôle of Louis Raymond in "Straight From the Heart" at the Academy of Music, and the management of that play. He did not appear in the third act of the melodrama at yesterday afternoon's performance, and the place was taken last night by George Paxton, who originally played the hero.

From trustworthy sources it was ascertained that Mr. Kent asked for his salary yesterday afternoon, and was told that he would receive it in the afternoon. He waited until the third act of the piece, and not receiving his money withdrew from the performance. Mr. Paxton immediately took his place, and the play proceeded smoothly.

Mr. Kent could not be found last night at the theatre.

The melodrama was produced at the Academy Tuesday, Jan. 26.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Shamus O'Brien" will close at the Broadway Theatre Saturday night.

—The sale of seats for the Stoddard lectures at Daly's begins this morning at 8 o'clock.

—"The Lady Slavey" company will appear at the Grand Opera House the week beginning March 1, and at the Harlem Opera House the following week.

—A triple frame, or triptych, will be the souvenir of the fiftieth performance of "A Contented Woman" at Hoyt's to-morrow night. It contains two mirrors and a portrait of Caroline Miskel Hoyt.

—Edward Rose, the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Under the Red Robe," is seriously ill in London with pneumonia. Mr. Rose has been writing a play for Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre.

—The new burlesque to be produced at Koster & Bial's Music Hall March 15 will be called "Gayest Manhattan." The sketch is being prepared by William A. McConnell and Ludwig Englander, who have written the libretto and music, respectively.

—The resumption of Lillian Russell's road tour in "An American Beauty" will only include Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston. In early April she appears in "The Wedding Day," the new Casino opera, with Della Fox and Jefferson De Angelis.

—A change is announced in the programme for the first week of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season in Chicago. Instead of "Tannhäuser" on Thursday evening, Feb. 25, it has been decided to substitute "Faust," with Mme. Calvé as Marguerite.

—Kate Haworth made application yesterday to Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court for an order restraining Thomas H. Davis from further producing the play "On the Mississippi." She also asked for a receiver to take possession of all the scenery. The application was denied.

—Saturday morning Mme. Calvé, Maurice Grau, and members of the Metropolitan Opera House Company will leave for Chicago, where they will begin their season Monday with "Carmen." Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Anton Seidl, William Parry, John B. Schoeffel, and others will follow Sunday.

—Stephen Townsend, an English actor, played the rôle of George Carteret in "The First Gentleman of Europe" at the Lyceum Theatre last night, instead of Mr. Morgan. Mr. Townsend has been selected by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett to act that part in the London production of the play. Mr. Morgan will resume the rôle to-night.

—The fourth concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall Tuesday, March 2. Mr. Rafael Joseffy will play the piano part of Brahm's quintet in F minor, op. 34, for piano, two violins, viola, and 'cello. Other numbers on the programme will include a new string quartet by Georg Henschel, in E flat major, (first time,) and the Beethoven quartet in E minor, op. 59, No. 2.

—There seems to be a lot of mystery surrounding the advent of May Yohe (Lady Frances Hope) at Koster & Bial's. When it was first announced that the variety hall singer had signed a contract to appear at that house it was said that the management would not permit her to be interviewed. Whether this was because the members of the English peerage detest newspaper notoriety or because Miss Yohe had received sufficient public recognition before her marriage, has not been told. It is now rumored that she is coming under an assumed name to rehearse for the new burlesque that is shortly to be produced at that house. It is to be hoped that she will appear as May Yohe on the opening night.

THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON

Its Manoeuvres off the Port of Charleston Seem to be Practically Finished.

THE PRACTICE OF THE SHIPS.

Programme for the Entertainment of Secretary Herbert and the Officers of the Vessels by the City—Plenty of Festivity.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17.—It is understood that the manoeuvres of Admiral Bunce's fleet off Charleston are about over, and the remaining two days which the ships will remain in these waters will be spent in feasting and pleasure. There will doubtless be a review in the presence of Secretary Herbert of the Navy to-morrow when he sails out in the Dolphin, which came into port this morning, but the work which the fleet came to Charleston for has been accomplished, and the fleet will break up Saturday.

It is understood that the New York, Columbia, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Fern will proceed direct to Hampton Roads for coal, and thence to New York, where they will arrive not later than March 2. The Dolphin and Vesuvius will go to the Florida coast looking for filibusters, and the Maine will proceed to New Orleans. Should the Terror join the fleet in the meantime, she will go to Norfolk with the flagship. The Amphitrite will remain here until Monday.

To-morrow Secretary Herbert, Attorney General Harmon, Admiral Gherardi, and a distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen will arrive in the city. They will be the guests of Charleston during their stay here. Gov. W. H. Ellerbee, all the chief State officials, and the members of both Houses of the General Assembly will also be in the city for the occasion. A public reception will be held by Secretary Herbert in the City Hall, and at night a dinner will be given by the Chamber of Commerce. Speeches will be made by Secretary Herbert, Attorney General Harmon, Mayor Smith, and others. Friday a military and naval ball will be given the visitors by the city, and this will probably conclude the blockade of the Port of Charleston.

It is impossible just now to rightly estimate the results of the manoeuvres. Officers who will discuss the matter at all express great satisfaction at all that has occurred. This consisted mainly in exercises with the searchlights and guns of the ships. Nightly there was practicing with the lights on ship's boats sent out for the special purpose. The ship would pick the boat up, and then, following it with the light, a record would be made of the observations taken at all distances until the limit of the light was reached.

The practicing with the main batteries was especially important and interesting. With the smaller guns considerable accuracy was developed, some of the ships striking their floating targets frequently. The work with the heavy pieces was less accurate, but far more instructive, as the men needed this practice the most. The New York, for instance, struck her target no less than twenty times during the practice with both of her batteries. While the officers do not say so, it is probable that the work with the searchlights was somewhat disappointing at times. On clear nights the lights achieved powerful results, but they proved utterly inadequate to cope with heavy fog or mist. On the night on which the Vesuvius ran the blockade the lights did not carry 500 yards.

The Maine will leave the fleet to-morrow and proceed to Port Royal, where she will coal. It is stated positively by persons in a position to know of what they speak that the ships stood the firing of the great guns well, neither the guns, turrets, nor gear of any kind receiving any injury.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S TRIP.

He Takes a Gold Medal for Seaman Creelman of the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Herbert left Washington for Charleston this afternoon in a private car over the Atlantic Coast Line, accompanied by his daughters, Miss Herbert and Mrs. Benjamin Micou; Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, Mrs. George P. Harrison, ex-Senator M. C. Butler, Col. T. Stobo Farrow, and Lewis Harvie Finney. Attorney General Harmon and Capt. Wintz of the British Navy followed the party this evening. The Secretary will arrive at Charleston at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and after a short stay at the hotel the party will embark at 11 o'clock on the revenue cutter Colfax to review the fleet and visit the flagship.

Returning at 4 P. M., the Secretary will hold a reception at the City Hall and will speak at the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce in the evening. Friday morning the party will drive about the city and make calls and attend the ball at night tendered to the Secretary and officers of the fleet. During his visit the Secretary will review the fleet, probably on Thursday afternoon.

Secretary Herbert took with him to Charleston a handsome gold medal, to be presented to Seaman Creelman of the battleship Maine, who sprang from that vessel when men were washed overboard in the violent storm on that vessel's cruise to Charleston. The medal, which is nearly the size of a silver dollar, bears on its reverse a picture of the Maine in high relief, and on its obverse the inscription: "William J. Creelman, U. S. Navy. For extraordinary heroism, Feb. 6, 1897. Presented by the Secretary of the Navy."

The medal is hung from a heavy bar on blue ribbon, and supports a massive gold anchor.

"FAUST" THE LAST TIME.

Heard by an Audience Which Jammed the Opera House.

Far hence in the future when a guide of cosmopolitan misinformation is escorting Macaulay's New Zealander through the excavations on Manhattan Island, they will pause at the ruins of a vast auditorium in upper Broadway, and the New Zealander will say: "I suppose this was the arena." The guide will reply: "No, it was the sacred Faustspielhaus." Macaulay's New Zealander, knowing German, will say: "Ycu mean Festspielhaus, don't you?" And the guide will answer: "No, honored Sir, the Festspielhaus was in Germany, where they played dramas by one Vogner. Here, they played 'Faust,' and it is, therefore, the Faustspielhaus." And the New Zealander will marvel greatly.

It really seems a waste of time to give anything else than "Faust" at the Metropolitan Opera House. Last night it received its tenth and final performance for the present season, and the auditorium was jammed to suffocation. Every seat was sold, including those in the rear stall boxes, which have hitherto been empty, and the standing room was so packed that the doors leading into the foyers could not be closed. It is hardly necessary to say that such an audience inspired the singers to notable effort. It cannot be said that the performance as a whole surpassed in the splendor of its poetic beauty that of the evening on which Mme. Calvé made her début as Marguerite. Mme. Calvé herself was more at home in the rôle of the heroine last night than heretofore, and she sang with unusual fervor and brilliancy. Her jewel song was received with acclamations which seemed to be rather a tribute to its novelty than to its merit. In the cathedral scene her acting evoked well-deserved enthusiasm.

M. Jean de Reszke sang and acted Faust with all the grace, sentiment, and warmth of his recent work in the part. He was in superb voice, and his tones were full of the clearness and sweetness so precious in the tenor voice. M. Edouard de Reszke sustained his title to recognition as the best Mephistopheles of our time. The big basso seems always to be in voice, and his singing last night was noble. The other members of the cast were satisfactory. Signor Bevignani conducted. There was a great display of enthusiasm after the final trio.

HOLLAND DAMES AT LUNCHEON.

A STATUE OF HENDRIK HUDSON TO BE ERECTED.

Table and Decorations Were Distinctly Dutch, as Were Many of the Courses—The Menu Was in French.

The Holland Dames of the New Netherlands sat down to a distinctly Dutch luncheon at the Holland House yesterday in a room decorated with the Dutch colors and a table the centrepiece of which was formed chiefly of tulips—the flowers of Holland.

The luncheon was given by Miss Laura Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames, to the members of the society and a few friends. Naturally the interest of the occasion centred in the table.

Some time before the doors leading to the room where the luncheon was served were thrown open a string band, concealed in an adjoining apartment, played, and from behind a barricade of green the same music was heard during the luncheon.

The only part of the feast without a Dutch tendency was the menu, which was printed in French, and upon the backs of valentines, placed before the guests in honor of St. Valentine's Day, just past.

The first course of the dinner was Holland gin, given an amber tint by a cherry in each glass. It was served with olives, anchovies, and radishes; salmon à la Zuyder Zee, with sauce Hollandaise; dinde farci à la New Amsterdam, gelée à la Prince d'Orange, and Fromage de Hollande were other distinctive dishes. Dutch punch was served later during the luncheon.

Each course was served with true Dutch deliberation, and the different dishes, salmon, turkey, &c., were carried around for the admiration of the guests before they were carved—another Dutch custom.

Miss Dempsey, who made the first address, said the society would later devote itself to the work of erecting a statue of Hendrik Hudson in Battery Park. Other addresses were made by Mrs. Leonard Fosdick of Montclair, Miss Van Holland, Mrs. R. J. Wortendyke, Jersey City; Mrs. W. Chambers, Miss Jessie T. Bogle, and Miss Lupton, Queen of the Connecticut branch of the society. Among those present were Mrs. Webster Elmes, Mrs. Vernon Mansfield Davis, Mrs. E. B. Allen, Miss Wood, and Mrs. Emily Bayles.

THE WEDNESDAY COTILLION.

A Very Large Attendance at the Last of the Season.

The Wednesday Cotillion held its last assembly for this season, at Sherry's, last evening. The number present was so large that it led to a rumor that it may be necessary to divide the class into two sections next Winter, unless the large ballroom in Sherry's new building is ready to receive it. The pink room was decorated with palms and flowers, and served as a reception room for those passing into the large ballroom, where the patronesses welcomed the guests. The patronesses present were Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. William S. Livingston, and Mrs. Robert Nicol. Supper was served in one of the smaller ballrooms at small tables. Alexander Hadden was unexpectedly called away, and his place as leader of the cotillion was supplied by Dr. Russell Bellamy, with Miss Dawson of South Carolina.

Among the members present were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Trenholm, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. J. Harvie Dew, Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army; Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Ellen Bassett Washington, Mrs. George R. Walker, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Egbert A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Miss Sallie Atterbury, Miss Catharine Clarke, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Ida Dumond, Miss Emily Delafield, Miss Katharine H. Earle, Miss Louise Green Freeland, Miss Hull, Miss Lelia B. Harrison, Miss Estelle Hawkins, Miss Lizzie Hedden, Miss Edith Johnson, Miss Eleanor D. Johnson, Miss Ella Francos Johnson, Miss Anna Natt, Miss May Lyman, Miss Alice Laidlaw, Miss Isabel D. Lockwood, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, Miss Carlotta Nicoll, Miss Louise Peck, Miss Mary E. Price, Stephen W. Collins, Archie B. Quarrier, Francis A. Junkin, Gilbert Kennedy, Robert L. Livingston, William W. Miller, Joseph C. MacGregor, E. A. Selfridge, Jr., Thomas Dallom Toy, Clark Williams, and J. P. Alexander.

A KINDERGARTEN BENEFIT.

Pleasant Social Entertainment in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall.

Society was largely represented at the benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, 113 West Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon. Beatrice Herford, a Boston young woman, introduced her unique monologues to New York. They had already been cordially received at social entertainments in London. Miss Herford is an original observer and a capital mimic, with a large sense of humor. She draws the material of her monologues from human nature, and she writes them herself. As a New England seamstress, a self-sufficient "saleslady," a woman entertaining a lively infant in a public conveyance, and an English woman packing her baggage for a journey, she easily controlled the imaginations of her hearers yesterday, and the fresh humor and naturalness of her work were delightful.

David Bispham sang several old English songs, Miss Marguerite Hall sang, and Miss Hall and Mr. Bispham gave duets. Among other artists were Paul Morgana and Ernest Schelling.

Tea was served and an informal reception was held. Those who received were Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, David Bispham, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John Hare, Miss Beatrice Herford, W. D. Howells, Laurence Hutton, Hamilton Mabie, Brander Matthews, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Frank R. Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taber, and Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd. The ladies who arranged the benefit are Mrs. George Christopher Riggs, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, and Mrs. Charles H. Royce.

Among those present were Mrs. George Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. Charles Ludington, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Mrs. Dodd, the Misses Ludington, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, Dr. and Mrs. Bosworth, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Mortimer Adams, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Juilliard, Mrs. George Hopkins, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, Mrs. Charles Field, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Love, and Mrs. W. H. Bloodgood.

Mrs. John Sherwood's Reading.

Mrs. John Sherwood gave a third reading for the benefit of the Kind Word Society at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon. Nearly 200 society people attended. Mrs. Sherwood rendered a brochure, entitled "Society up to Date," replete with wit and kindly satire. Miss Elizabeth Falconer gave several imitations of Viola Allen in "Under the Red Robe," Miss A. Lewing played, and Robert H. Hatch recited. A few of those present were Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. B. E. Cruger, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. King, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. F. V. Du Fais, Miss Du Fais, Mrs. Bettner, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Aspinwall, Dr. Barstow, the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, the Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Sage, and Mrs. Gould.

Plans of Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Cleveland will take her children to Princeton next week, and return to the White House, to be with the President at the close of the Administration.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Follett—Van Allen.

The wedding of Miss Alfrida Van Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Van Allen of 43 West Seventieth Street, to Harry Follett, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening in the First Baptist Church, Boulevard and Seventy-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Haldeman, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride entered on the arm of her father. She wore a gown of white satin brocade, with pearl trimmings; a tulle veil caught up with diamond fleur de lis, the gift of her father, and carried a bouquet of bridesmaid roses. The maid of honor was Miss Emily Mahr. She wore a pretty costume of white satin. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Yeomans, cousin of the bride; Miss Ida Charles, Miss Kittie Rush of Minnesota, and Miss Alice Hedges, and they were dressed in pale green satin with white chiffon, and carried bunches of pink roses. Samuel F. Acton, Jr., was best man, and the ushers were Dr. E. C. Chamberlain, Alfred Stanley, Hayden Bates, and Charles Bunne. The church was decorated by Clarke.

A reception was given by the newly wedded couple at the residence of the bride's father. About 300 guests attended. A wedding supper was served later. Among those present were Gen. Horace Porter, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, Col. M. V. Sheridan, Benjamin F. Tracy, Dr. Cyrus F. Edson, Dr. George Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Follett, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis of Yonkers, Judge A. E. Schatz of Mount Vernon, Lieut. Henry E. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Rathbun, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sageman, J. R. Taylor, Alva H. Jenkins, Miss Catharine Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. Rush Nerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yeomans, Mr. and Mrs. J. Storms, Andrew Van Allen, Mr. and Mrs. George Van Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henley, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, and Miss Catharine Mahr.

Sharpe—Payntar.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The wedding of Miss Frances Payntar, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram B. Payntar, to Severyn B. Sharpe, eldest son of Gen. George H. Sharpe of this city, took place this afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 204 Fair Street. The Rev. Dr. J. G. Van Slyke, pastor of the First Dutch Church, performed the ceremony, which took place in the presence of intimate friends and relatives of the bridal couple.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white ivory satin, trimmed with old point lace. Her veil of white tulle was caught in her hair by a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. A diamond necklace, an heirloom of the Sharpe family, presented to the bride by Gen. Sharpe, was worn about her neck. At her corsage was a superb diamond star, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Davenport. The bride carried a loose bouquet of lilies of the valley, and bride's roses.

Ernest Carter of New York acted as best man.

The decorations of the house were magnificent. In the parlor, where the marriage took place was a bower of palms and Easter lilies, under which the bridal party stood. The mantels and fireplaces were decked with ferns and rare flowers, while the long mirror at the end of the room was almost hidden by festoons of smilax, interspersed with white carnations. The reception room and dining saloon were perfect bowers of fragrant beauty.

The Scroll and Key Society of Yale, of which the bridegroom is a member, sent the couple a magnificently chased silver loving cup.

Zahm—Gunther.

Marguerita Gunther, daughter of ex-Alderman Gunther, was married last night to Edward Zahm of Syracuse, N. Y. The ceremony took place in the small hall of Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and was performed by the Rev. N. N. Bjerrin of the German Evangelist Church, Sixty-second Street and Second Avenue. There was a banquet served, at which 150 guests sat down.

Mrs. Eugene Clarke's Reception.

A reception to which some 600 invitations were issued was given yesterday by Mrs. Eugene Clarke at her residence, 234 West Forty-second Street, for Miss Tilden, a young Buffalo society woman, daughter of J. H. Tilden. Receiving with Mrs. Clarke and Miss Tilden were Mrs. John Mildeberger, Mrs. Rupert Hughes, Mrs. E. S. Parker, Miss Ethel Landon, Mrs. Curtis Bond, and Mrs. Helene Douglass. Mrs. Clarke wore a handsome pink brocaded silk, with black lace, and Miss Tilden a brocaded silk of white, with pink velvet. There was music, vocal and instrumental, by Mrs. Juliet Hyneman, Prof. Caro Curti, and Mr. Clarke. The guests were received in Mr. Clarke's large music studio.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Miss Ada Sterling gave the third of her series of readings illustrative of the kinship of melody and song in the smaller ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Nearly 200 society people attended.

—The students of the Class of '98, Stevens Institute of Hoboken, held their junior promenade at Delmonico's last evening. Those who arranged the dance were F. D. Kennedy, E. H. Frank, Jr., H. R. Davis, R. C. Post, and E. C. Grelle.

—Miss Mary French Field, daughter of Eugene Field, read selections from her father's writings at the residence of Mrs. Esther Herrman, 59 West Fifty-sixth Street, last evening. The reading was for the benefit of the Vassar Students' Aid Society.

—Mrs. William Astor sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer St. Louis. She had intended to go on last week's steamer, but remained for the Bradley Martin ball. Her rooms were well filled with flowers, and many friends were present before the vessel sailed.

—The Fortnightly Musical Club were entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Edward Winslow at her residence, 27 West Fifty-third Street. An enjoyable programme was given by a number of artists, among whom were Miss Charlotta Desvignes and Miss Alice Boxall.

—The Students' Club gave a dance last evening at the Hotel Majestic. The patronesses were Mrs. John Elderkin, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. A. W. Hefferman, Mrs. George Hervey Smith, Mrs. Archibald Turner, Mrs. Asa Ailing, Mrs. Jacob P. Miller, Mrs. Minthorne T. Brundage, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. Joseph N. Collins, Mrs. Stephen R. Pickney, Mrs. Joseph Cornell, Mrs. Henry Aplington, and Mrs. Louis M. Smart.

—The Alumnae Association of the Woman's Law Class of New York University held its annual meeting in the New York University Building, on Washington Square, yesterday morning. About 200 members were present. A Nominating Committee, comprising Prof. Isaac Russell, Mrs. John L. Munn, and Miss Anita Haggerty, reported this ticket of officers, which was adopted: President—Miss Isabelle May Pettes. Vice President—Mrs. Frank H. Hain; Secretary —Mrs. N. Stanleyetta Titus-Werner; Treasurer—Isaac Russell. The following were elected honorary members: Miss M. Carey Thomas, Ph. D., President of Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Julia J. Irvin, Litt. D., President of Wellesley; the Rev. James M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D., President of Vassar; David J. Hill, LL. D., President of Rochester, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Banquet of St. Paul's Choir.

The silver jubilee banquet of the St. Paul's Choir was held last evening in the House of St. Paul the Apostle, on West Fifty-ninth Street. Among the guests was Archbishop Corrigan, who made a few remarks, expressive of his interest in the organization and in the plain chant and his pleasure in the choir's success. Gold medals were presented to Choristers Brown and Bryant, and a gold watch to Nicholas Commerfort. Among those present were Fathers Deshon, Doyle, Nevins, Nears, and Powers, Mr. Hurley, the choirmaster; Father John Hughes, the director of the choir; Vincent Travers, Edward Gordon, Frank McBride, Joseph Feeley, and Mr. Spellman.

Ninth Regiment Armory Opening.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Seward commanding, held a preparatory drill last night in its new headquarters, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. Next Monday the official opening will take place, and Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Mayor Strong, and the members of the Armory Board will review the parade at 8 P. M.

DEATH OF GEN. PLEASONTON

The Gallant Ex-Cavalryman Died in Washington of a Long Standing Throat Trouble.

LIVED A LIFE OF SECLUSION.

Disappointed with the Reward of His Meritorious Services, He Passed His Last Few Years in Strictest Privacy — His Military Career.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, one of the most distinguished cavalry officers on the Union side in the civil war, died at his apartments here at 3 o'clock this morning.

Alfred Pleasonton was born in Washington, June 7, 1824. Twenty years later he was graduated from West Point and was assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the First Regiment, United States Dragoons, under Captain (afterward General Sumner. He was one of the noted Devil's Lake expedition, which made a march of 3,000 miles in five months. He was made Second Lieutenant in 1846, and served with distinction in the Mexican war and in campaigns against the Indians of the West and South. His reckless gallantry, his impervousness to fatigue, and his sunny disposition aroused the respect of his superiors, and the love and admiration of the men who followed him. For distinguished gallantry at the battle of Resaca de la Palma he was brevetted Major.

When Fort Sumter was fired on at the outbreak of the civil war Major Pleasonton was at St. Joseph, Mo., on his way to his regiment in Utah. Instead of proceeding he returned at once and reported to Gen. Patterson for active service. He was instructed to go to Wilmington, Del., and raise a force to protect the railroad. In less than a week he organized, armed, and equipped a regiment of 1,000 men. The men were so impressed by his personality that they petitioned Gen. Scott to place him in command. The request was refused, and Major Pleasonton rejoined his regiment.

His efficiency had been noted, however, and immediately after the battle of Bull Run he was ordered to Washington. He reached Washington in command of the Second Dragoons after a march of 1,100 miles from Utah to St. Joseph and a railway journey of about the same distance in the Fall of 1861. He had rendered such good service with his cavalry on the Virginia peninsula that he was promoted to the rank of Major General. In the second battle of Malvern Hill he specially distinguished himself by covering the retreat of the army from the Chickahominy, and on the arrival of the army in Washington he was assigned by Gen. McClellan to the command of all the cavalry and horse artillery of the army.

From that time until peace was an assured fact Gen. Pleasonton was one of the most prominent figures of the war. In the Antietam campaign he started in advance of the army from Washington with a brigade of cavalry and two batteries of artillery and, defeating the enemy at every point, brought them to bay at South Mountain. In the campaign of Chancellorsville he took the field with one small brigade of three regiments of cavalry and one horse battery, and at the critical part of the great battle, when the Eleventh Corps was overwhelmed by Stonewall Jackson's attack by his skill and daring, he checked the rout and brought order out of disorder.

The joint committee of the two houses of Congress on the Conduct of the War made special mention of his gallantry and of the signal service he had rendered.

Gen. Pleasonton's next promotion placed him in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and his attack on the Confederate cavalry at Beverly Ford June 9, 1863, opened the campaign which culminated with the battle of Gettysburg. After the battle of Upperville, where the Union cavalry lost 1,000 men and the Confederates suffered even more terribly, President Lincoln appointed Gen. Pleasonton Major General of Volunteers, to date from June 22, 1863.

In the Winter of the year following, a committee of Congress recommended him for the command of the Army of the Potomac, but the recommendation was not heeded, and he was sent to the Department of Missouri, where he again distinguished himself under Gen. Rosecrans against the Confederate General Price.

At the close of the war he was brevetted Brigadier General for his services in that campaign and Major General for his conduct throughout the entire war. In 1868 he resigned, and was for several years United States Collector of Internal Revenue, subsequently becoming President of the Terre Haute and Cincinnati Railroad. In May, 1885, he was placed, much to his humiliation and disappointment, on the retired list with the rank of Colonel, United States Army.

The last few years of Gen. Pleasonton's life were spent in the strictest seclusion in a quiet little hotel at Washington. About two years ago a serious throat trouble caused him a great deal of annoyance, but though in constant pain he would not employ a physician, using some old-fashioned remedies that gave him temporary relief. The only physician he would permit to attend him was Surgeon General Bliss, and when this companion of the war died he would have no other. He had a special aversion to the use of anaesthetics. His nurse and only attendant has been a colored woman of middle age, who kept faithful watch over him for many years.

Gen. Alfred Pleasonton has often been confused with his brother, Gen. A. J. Pleasonton, who died some time ago and who sprang into notoriety through his "blue glass cure."

A Suspect in the Tedesco Tragedy.

An Italian, unknown in Jersey City, appeared in the Italian colony in Colgate Street, near the foot of the hill, yesterday and made remarks that led to his arrest on suspicion as the murderer or as a witness of the murder of Albert Tedesco, in Mulberry Street, Tuesday morning. The stranger discussed the tragedy in the store of Intro Canaso, and described it as an eye witness. He was arrested, and gave his name as Frank Mastrogriorani of 47 Mott Street, New York. He denied the story he was reported to have told in Canaso's store, and said that he had been to Bayonne to deliver a message, but he gave no account of the message nor could he describe Bayonne. New York police were notified, and Mastrogriorani was locked up.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edwin Gomez.

Edwin Gomez of 112 East Eighty-seventh Street, who was widely known as an inventor of explosives, died Feb. 16, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Gomez belonged to an old New York family, and was born in this city. His ancestors were Spanish. He had a scientific turn of mind, and his first business venture was in the manufacture of explosives. He made and sold torpedoes which were specially adapted to oil wells and coal mines. Prior to and during the war he sold explosives to the Government. He invented a fuse for use in military engineering, and constructed torpedoes for navy yards, harbors, and fortifications. One of his productions was a smokeless powder.

A singular experience during the war was his arrest on suspicion of being a spy for the Confederates. In the prosecution of his business he had access to forts and navy yards, and he was suddenly accused of being a traitor. He was imprisoned for several weeks in Fort Lafayette.

Mr. Gomez retired from business twelve or fifteen years ago. He retained the ownership of the quaint little brick building at Broad and Stone Streets, which has belonged to the family since 1772. It was once occupied by Aaron Burr. He leaves a wife and four adult children. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, and the interment will be in Cedar Grove Cemetery.

Henry C. Overin.

Henry C. Overin, a well-known liveryman, died yesterday at 219 West Forty-sixth Street, aged fifty-three years. He was born in New York, and when under twenty years of age joined the Fortieth New York Volunteers and went to the war. He won promotion on several occasions, and was a Captain when the war closed. Upon returning home, he engaged in the livery business, and soon owned one of the largest establishments in the city. He did business for a number of years at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, where he had the patronage of several of the largest hotels and a number of prominent clubmen. He belonged to the Masonic order, and his funeral on Friday, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, will be attended by a delegation representing that order. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Overin was a bachelor until he was past fifty. He married about two years ago, and his widow and an infant son survive him.

Charles S. Upton.

Charles S. Upton of this city died yesterday in Rochester, N. Y., at the home of his nephew, F. A. Upton, aged fifty-two years. His wife was with him at the time of his death. He leaves no children.

Mr. Upton was stricken with paralysis while out driving last Saturday. He never regained consciousness up to the time of his death.

Mr. Upton was President of the Rochester Lamp Company. He organized the company after he had purchased the patent, in accordance with which the company's first productions were made.

Mr. Upton was formerly a resident of Rochester, but had lived in New York for twelve years. He was born in Greece, N. Y.

William P. Campbell.

William P. Campbell, a prominent resident of Hoboken, died yesterday at his home, 1,251 Bloomfield Street, from debility incident to old age. Mr. Campbell was born in New York City Jan. 10, 1819. He spent his boyhood in Scotland, and was educated in Edinburgh. He returned to this country to take a position with his father's firm, Campbell, Maitland & Co., at Norfolk, Va., a branch of Maitland, Phelps & Co. of New York. Subsequently he went to New Orleans and engaged in the cotton business. During the civil war he was an officer in the Confederate Army. In 1869 he returned to New York and embarked in the cotton trade.

Stephen Marx.

Stephen Marx of Offenbach & Marx, stock brokers, 51 Exchange Place, died yesterday at 281 Fifth Avenue, of pneumonia. He was forty-six years old. After mastering banking with the Bleichroders at Berlin, he came to America, and, July 5, 1883, became a member of the Stock Exchange. He was the Exchange member of Offenbach & Marx since 1885. Mr. Marx was unmarried. He was a member of the Manhattan and Criterion Clubs. No arrangements will be made for the funeral until the wishes of relatives in Europe are known.

Obituary Notes.

—George Brown, of the old firm of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, Boston, dry goods merchants, for many years, died yesterday at his home, in

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - 1,100,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, - Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

New York, February 8, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.

Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stock market dull and irregular.

More than half of yesterday's stock market was in trust stocks. One or two of them fluctuated rather violently. Tobacco Trust cut the most conspicuous figure. It rose 2 or 3 points at the opening of the market, and then lost all of its gain, to recover most of it just before the close, scoring a net advance of over 2 points for the day. This style of fluctuation has been continual in Tobacco Trust stock ever since it was introduced on the Stock Exchange. No trader in it has ever had a fair show.

***

Sugar Trust was about twice as active as Tobacco Trust, its net change for the day being a fractional decline. It was made to look very strong for a while, up close to 115; but stock bought on the recent decline seemed to be freely marketed on the new show of strength. The Lexow fiasco has probably provided an unexpected opportunity for insiders to unload lines of stock which were becoming burdensome in view of recent advices that Mr. McKinley is going to have trouble with his Congress.

***

Leather Trust, next to Tobacco and Sugar, was the most conspicuous of the industrial stocks. The annual report for 1896 comes out on next Wednesday. Wall Street claims advance information that the year's earnings shrunk over $2,000,000.

***

The standard railroad stocks, like St. Paul, Burlington, and Louisville & Nashville, held firmly without noteworthy features, while the Gould stocks were all weak. Western Union has this week touched a lower price than it has seen for a long time, and Missouri Pacific yesterday broke below 20, while Manhattan seemed all day long to be under pressure of long stock being carefully sold. Mr. Russell Sage is reported to be deaf to all "arguments" which try to persuade him that he can permit Manhattan to continue paying bigger dividends than it earns.

***

Government bonds were firm. The fours, 1925, registered, advanced ⅛.

The sales were $3,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111¾; $52,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 122½@122⅝@122¾, and $50,000 fives, coupon at 113⅝.

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In State securities, $5,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 106, and $3,000 Virginia, funded debt, 2-3s of 1991 at 62¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¾	Ill. Steel Co.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	Nat. Lead	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	P. & R. 2d pf. w. i.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1⅜
Chicago Gas	½	N. J. Central	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	N. Y. Central	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1¼	Phil. & Reading	¾
Det. Gas	½	West. Union	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Hous. & Texas 1st 5s. 1 | L. & N., N.O. & M. 2d. 1

BONDS DECLINED.

Cal., H. V. & T. 5s. 5½ Manhattan Con. 4s. 1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s. 7 Union P. ext. s. f. 8s. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $92,374,989; balances, $5,503,473; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $552,627.

Money on call in London 1½ per cent. Discount rates in open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange featureless. Posted rates, unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.83 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅜@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—Par @5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

***

Brokers yesterday reported a slight falling off in the demand for money. The call department was less active. Time money continued lifeless. In commercial paper a slight increase in the supply was noted, but the banks again showed their disposition to absorb everything in sight.

The talk of the bank combination which has kept call funds up to 2 per cent. seems to have died out. The indifferent attitude shown by the banks when the matter was being widely discussed last week and their evident determination to abide by their agreement and loan no call money lower than the stipulated rate seem to have silenced all the gossip about strained relations between them.

It now seems to be the general impression in money market circles that the stagnation is about as complete as possible, and that rates are as low as they will be. Brokers seem somewhat more hopeful as to coming activity, and profess to see indications of an increased demand in all departments.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¼. Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 94¾; New York Central, ⅜, to 95¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 77¾, and Reading, ¼, to 13. Canadian Pacific sold at 56½. Erie at 15, Pennsylvania at 53⅜, Louisville and Nashville at 51⅝, and Atchison at 14⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 112 1-16, for money, and 112⅛ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 42½c, and exchange on London at 25f 18½c.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 474,066.64 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$337,042
Exports in the same period	254,671
Net imports	$82,371
Net imports, 1896	66,074
Net exports, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports, 1893	20,682,810

***

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.75@1.80, 200 Kingston and Pembroke at .27, and 100 Standard Consolidated at 1.80. On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .70, 500 Breece at .13, 500 Brunswick at .14, seller 60; 100 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 500 Horn Silver at 1.80, 500 Mount Rosa at .10, 200 Mexican at .40, and 300 Sierra Nevada at .40.

BUYERS SHOULD BE PATIENT.

Mr. J. Fletcher Shera of the Stock Exchange house of Townsend & Shera said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing the stock market situation:

"There is very little on which to base an opinion. Business in Wall Street is exceedingly dull, and I do not think much improvement is expected in Stock Exchange circles until after the inauguration. We are all becoming a lot of Micawbers—waiting for something to turn up.

"For the future, however, I feel extremely hopeful. Underlying conditions are, without exception, favorable. There must be an improvement in trade—a revival that will be substantial in its results. And with better business there must come a general improvement in confidence that will reflect itself in the stock market.

"There is at present, and has been ever since the election in November, a very large demand for investment securities. At first that demand existed for the gilt-edge bonds only. Now it is broadening and taking in lower class securities. In the course of time that demand must naturally be transferred to the stock department. Bonds will be advanced to prices where they will not prove attractive, and the stock market will be benefited thereby.

"It can be seen now from the tape that a great many small investors are buying stocks. Every day a large number of fractional lots, (ten, twenty, and fifty shares,) are being traded in. That means that these stocks are being bought and taken away from the market. Such transactions are not the operations of scalpers. They reflect buying by the small investor.

"There is, I think, some little hesitation in business because of the probable agitation of the tariff question, but it is not so general as might be expected. It seems to be the popular impression among business men that the McKinley administration will act in a conservative manner on tariff matters and will arrange their policy with the greatest possible speed and without unnecessary agitation. If that be so, the disturbance of business will be small. But it will be a relief to every one when the question is finally disposed of.

"I feel very confident that we are just on the eve of a period of advancing prices in all securities. The beginning of the upward movement may not come to-morrow, nor yet in a week. But with the various influences now existing, a great improvement must be brought about in a short time. I am convinced that we are going to have a bull market, but I do not think that it will be one in which there will be booms or great speculative activity. It will be a market that will advance slowly, but steadily and surely. It will not be a market in which the scalper will make money. The man who is going to reap the profit in Wall Street is the man who will buy stocks now and hold them. There will be very little money in jumping in and out. The man who buys stocks at present prices and holds them for a few months will make money, and a great deal of it.

"And I think that I can see evidences of important interests doing this very thing. I know of one man, (one who is in a position to know of both railroad and mercantile conditions from the inside,) who has during the past week been a large buyer of stocks. It is his plan to carry these stocks for five or six months. I know of other large interests who either have done or are preparing to do this same thing. And in my opinion, within the coming six months a great deal of money is to be made in Wall Street in this way."

TWO COAL ROADS.

In Philadelphia yesterday Lehigh Valley Railroad securities (not quoted here) were under renewed pressure. Vociferous announcements from insiders that nothing is the matter with the property offset the attacks made upon Lehigh stock some time ago, but at present there seems to be an attack of more consequence than any which hitherto has been attempted.

A Philadelphia Stock Exchange firm, having sent out a circular letter predicting a receivership for the company, is said to have been threatened with indictment, but this sort of defense does not seem to be sufficient to keep the market value of the company's securities firm.

The trouble with the Lehigh Valley (so far as public confidence in it goes) is that the property has been conducted on blind-pool lines. Investors have not been permitted to know anything about the property's affairs. Insiders have arrogated to themselves the right to know everything and let nobody else know anything. That sort of financiering is going out of fashion.

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Hocking Valley securities still sag. Many interesting tales go the rounds to account therefor. Generally there is apprehension that the company is approaching the receivership, which, when predicted a little while ago, evoked emphatic official denials.

Hocking Valley stock sold yesterday at a lower price than it has touched in many a day, and its bonds, on small transactions, scored severe losses.

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Hocking Valley in the bituminous coal trade reflects deplorable conditions, very much as the Lehigh Valley reflects similar depressing conditions in the anthracite trade.

BURLINGTON'S DIVIDEND.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Directors have fixed upon a date to determine what their next dividend shall be. All Boston dispatches are to the effect that there will be no change. None the less, both New York and Chicago have speculators of consequence who believe that there will be a reduction. Boston is the financial headquarters of the company.

What seems more likely than a dividend reduction is a bond issue.

WHISKY TRUST SHORTS.

Chicago traders who have been hammering away at American Spirits stocks have suddenly changed front, and yesterday and on the day before buying orders for their account were executed here. It looks as if a substantial short interest had accumulated in these stocks of the old Whisky Trust, and some of the speculators who have been counting upon a decline are not pleased by suggestions that representatives of the Standard Oil Company are going into the property.

WALL STREET EXPECTANT.

It was expected in Wall Street yesterday that the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange would at its afternoon session put the Yerkes street-railway stocks of Chicago on the trading list here. They did not. When these stocks do come to New York they will, in all probability, be made speculatively active; two or three Wall Street brokerage firms, it is reported, have arranged to help along the trading in them. This sort of a programme, carefully made in advance, looks very much like a scheme to permit the hustling millionaire of Chicago to unload upon the too-trustful tip takers of Wall Street. Yet sometimes such programmes result in nothing substantial enough to warrant the commissions they cost.

DIAMOND MATCH OPTIONS.

Speculation as to how sales of Diamond Match in "seller 60" options are to be met is just now giving rise to a little inquiry among Chicago brokers. The records shows that there are some 2,500 shares still to be delivered on these terms, as follows: Feb. 17, 750 shares; Feb. 19, 300; Feb. 20, 100; Feb. 21, 400; Feb. 28, 100; March 5, 200; March 6, 300; March 7, 200, and March 8, 100.

The contention has been that as these sales were for a prominent bear interest, when the day came for settling there would be a sharp rebound in consequence of the sellers' inability to produce. Such a reason, it was intimated, was responsible for the sudden bulge in the stock Saturday, when a portion of the sixty-day sales were said to have been covered. This, however, the firm which has sold most of the stock traded on this option denies. It is claimed by them that the stock they sold has all been delivered as the options have matured, and that their principals will deliver the rest in due order. But not less explicit in the statement of other firms that efforts to borrow the stock have been unremitting of late.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Among the most important new industries for the week just ended The Tradesman of Chattanooga reports the following: "A sixty-barrel roller flouring mill at Kernersville, S. C.; a foundry and machine shop at McMinnville, Tenn.; the Gordon Metal Company, organized at Richmond, Va., with a capital of $25,000; the Brenham Coal and Mining Company, capital $25,000, at Brenham, Texas, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, capital $1,000,000, at Port Arthur, Texas. A large oil mill will be erected at Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; a sugar mill at Galveston, Texas; a 10,000-spindle cotton mill at Carrollton, Ga.; the Excelsior Knitting Mills, capital $100,000, chartered at Union Point, Ga.; the Clark & Boice Lumber Company, capital $50,000, at Dallas, Texas; the Huntsville (Ala.) Furniture and Lumber Company, capital $25,000, and other woodworking plants to be established at Columbus, N. C., and Angleton, Tex.

THE STATISTICAL AUTHORITY.

The publishers of The Financial Chronicle have just issued their annual publication, The Financial Review. It gives a comprehensive review of the business of 1896, with comparative statistics for a series of years; the money market, daily prices of call loans, time loans, and commercial paper, 1890-96; daily prices of foreign exchange, 1891-96; the weekly bank statements in 1896; the production of the precious metals and staples for a series of years; imports and exports since 1896; prices of United States Government and State securities since 1860; prices of railroad bonds and railroad stocks for five years; railroad dividends for seven years. These and many other statistics conveniently arranged make up the contents of this very useful volume.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

10 shares Importers & Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 532¼.

13 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 170½.

370 shares Barney Dumping Boat Company, $100 each, 6%.

400 shares Washington Water Power Company of Spokane, Washington, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $500 lot.

31 shares Consolidated Electric Storage Company, $25 each, 4.

$7,500 Comstock Tunnel Company income bonds, 4%.

2 shares Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, $100 each, 96½.

5,000 Wabash Railroad Company 6 per cent. debenture bonds, Series B, 21¾.

$100 Wabash Railroad Company debenture bond, scrip, Series B, 20.

16 shares Mechanics' National Bank, New York, $25 each, 189¼.

$100 Harlem Club of New York City, second mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bond; August, 1897, coupons, 6½.

113 shares Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, common, $100 each, $11 lot.

38 shares Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, $11 lot.

43 shares Electric Selector and Signal Company, common, $100 each, $29 lot.

28 shares Electric Selector and Signal Company, preferred, $100 each, $26 lot.

$10,000 Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, 5 per cent. consolidated first mortgage collateral gold trust bonds; trust receipts, 22¾.

$3,000 Edison Illuminating Company of St. Louis, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, registered; February, 1897, coupons, 50.

40 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 107½.

20 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 531¾.

100 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 310.

100 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company,) $100 each, 246.

50 shares New York Advertising Sign Company, preferred, $100 each, 1.

103 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 136.

25 shares Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn, $100 each, 212.

22 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, $100 each, 164.

10 shares Eagle Fire Company, $40 each, 248½.

33 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each, 182¾.

72 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 174½.

5 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 270½.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	521	521	521
2d week Feb.	$82,400	$70,100	$57,800
From July 1	2,517,216	2,630,658	2,373,009

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,066	1,666	1,657
2d week Feb.	$108,700	$126,100	$121,900
From July 1	3,890,594	4,252,466	4,475,839

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	825
2d week Feb.	$69,448	$63,025	$57,112
From July 1	2,507,316	2,151,058	2,808,985

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
1st week Feb.	$261,224	$282,615	$234,084
From July 1	12,041,570	13,435,820	11,587,513

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

Mileage	520	520	520
2d week Feb.	$35,900	$35,200	$32,600
From July 1	1,533,957	1,571,821	1,208,375

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,140
2d week Feb.	$512,884	$549,311	$423,797
From July 1	19,780,747	21,468,495	17,554,251

TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week Feb.	$120,765	$118,711	$100,778
From Jan. 1	852,569	842,312	874,823

WABASH—

Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
2d week Feb.	$210,589	$213,866	$195,067
From July 1	7,393,129	8,369,705	7,679,307

NEW JERSEY & NEW YORK for quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	$83,327	$86,215	$84,023
Operating ex.	61,831	75,878	66,013
Net earnings	1,496	10,337	18,010
Other income	44	.....	.....
Total	1,540	10,337	18,010
Fixed charges	14,011	14,257	13,237
Deficit	12,471	3,920	4,773

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for January—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	1,059,151	1,236,770	1,107,806
Operating ex.	742,334	935,205	849,138
Net earnings	296,817	301,565	258,669
Fixed charges	302,262	286,928	257,547
Deficit	5,445	*14,737	*1,123

*Surplus.

Erie Railway for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1896: Gross earnings, $7,823,551; operating expenses, $5,427,251; net earnings, $2,396,300; other income, $22,870; total, $2,419,170; fixed charges, $2,109,078; surplus, $310,092; cash on hand, $1,756,171, and profit and loss surplus, $933,834.

Adirondack Railway Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1896: Gross earnings, $39,764; operating expenses, $28,719; net earnings, $11,065; other income, $7,121; gross income, $18,187; fixed charges, $12,900; net income, $5,227; cash on hand, $13,384; profit and loss deficiency, $481,519. The net income for the corresponding quarter last year was $13,384.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	...
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	41½	43
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	194	200
*Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57	58
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90¼
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	45	46
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	76	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95¼	95¾
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	105½	108
Standard Gas 1st, New York	110	114
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	30	30½
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	23	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	102	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car	10¼	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
New York Air Brake Company	16½	18
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
*Phatt & Whitney pf.	59	61
Standard Oil Trust, (ex dividend)	267½	269
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	7¼
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	69	71½
Metropolitan El., Chicago	48½	49½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	124	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	97½	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	15¾	16¾
Trow Directory pf.	32½	35

*Ex dividend.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	215
American Ex.	172	Mechanics'	186
Broadway	230	Mechanics & Trad.	130
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	165
Central National	150	Merchants'	137
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	153
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	Nat. Bank N. Am.	130
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	205	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	200	Ninth National	105
East River	132	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2000	Park	261
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phoenix	104
Gallatin National	300	Republic	151½
Garfield National	300	Seaboard National	169
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	99
Hanover	415	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Third National	98
Importers & Traders'	530	Tradesmen's	89
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manufac's	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	210		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 17th day of February, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$135,658,423	
Gold bullion	48,827,463	
Total	$184,485,907	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,561,089	
Balance		*$146,924,818
Standard silver dollars	$380,777,209	
Silver bullion	810,013	
Total	$381,587,222	
Net outstanding silver certificates	361,568,505	
Balance		20,018,717
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,190,608	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	108,439,672	
Total	$117,630,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,630,280	
United States notes	83,827,248	
Net outstanding currency certificates	74,250,000	
Balance		*377,243
Treasury notes of 1890	$33,294,085	
National bank notes	15,604,674	
Fractional silver coin	15,676,450	
Fractional currency	1,353	
Minor coin	1,238,602	
Deposits in National banks	16,248,135	
Bonds and interest paid	3,209,376	
Total	$85,272,677	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,098,602	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,016,015	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,890,442	
Post Office Department account	3,123,054	
Miscellaneous items	2,928,349	
Total	$46,056,464	
Balance		39,216,212
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		215,736,992

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$608,001	$7,726,282	$86,824,839
Internal revenue	324,750	6,880,985	95,634,567
Miscellaneous	74,392	1,030,618	15,003,138
Total	$1,007,174	$15,637,947	$197,462,545

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$145,000	$3,783,000	$62,223,958
War	175,000	1,803,000	33,237,020
Navy	340,000	1,622,000	22,299,068
Indians	34,000	734,000	7,924,396
Pensions	325,000	9,404,000	91,877,845
Interest	.....	2,120,000	27,672,500
Total	$1,019,000	$19,556,000	$245,235,389
Excess of expenditures over receipts	11,825	3,918,052	47,772,844

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	2,829,150	8,553,247
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	73,020	760,610	5,598,540

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

| | United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.) | National Bank Notes. (Since 1890.) |

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
53½	55	130	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	54	54	54	54	+1⅝
111	113	16	American Express	112	112	111⅞	111⅞	.....
13⅝	13½	811	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½	.....
32½	33	950	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32¾	32⅞	32¼	32¾	— ⅛
113¾	113⅞	33,599	American Sugar Refs.	113⅞	114⅝	113⅜	113¾	— ⅝
103	103¼	400	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103	103	103	103	.....
71½	71¾	19,330	American Tobacco	69¼	72¾	69	71⅞	+2⅝
100	105	5	Am. Tobacco pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	.....
9	10	10	Ann Arbor	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
25	26½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
14⅜	14½	1,020	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
12	12¼	700	At., T. & S. F., new	12⅛	12⅜	12	12⅜	.....
23⅝	23½	2,622	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23½	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	.....
15¼	15¾	560	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
21	21½	200	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
89	92	12	Brooklyn Union Gas.	90	90	90	90	.....
44¼	44¾	450	Canada Southern	44½	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
17	17½	250	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	17	17	.....
102	...	...	Chicago & Alton	103	103	103	103	.....
74⅛	74¾	7,174	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74¾	75¼	74⅜	74⅝	— ¼
76⅜	76½	2,095	Chicago Gas	76⅞	77	76¼	76⅜	— ½
75⅝	75¾	9,360	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	75⅞	76⅛	75⅝	75¾	— ⅛
132¾	133¼	414	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133¼	133¼	133	133	+ ⅛
104	104¼	500	Chicago & Northw.	104¼	104¼	104	104	— ¼
66⅜	67	1,230	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67⅛	67⅜	66⅜	66⅜	— ¼
27	27⅛	220	Chi., C. & St. Louis	27½	27½	27½	27½	+1⅝
40	50	200	Cleve., C. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
22	23	130	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	—1
5½	6	4,355	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7¼	7¼	5¾	5¾	—1¼
150	151	735	Consolidated Gas Co.	151½	151⅞	150⅜	150⅜	+ ⅛
107¼	107⅜	1,073	Delaware & Hudson	108	108¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
152½	154	500	Del., Lacka. & West.	153½	153½	152¼	152¼	— ⅜
...	...	1,000	Detroit Gas	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½
104½	105½	12	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	105	105⅜	104	104	.....
14¾	15	25	Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	.....
34½	34⅝	2,655	General Electric	33⅝	35⅛	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
33½	34⅛	735	Illinois Steel Co.	34¼	34¾	33⅞	34¼	+ ¾
68	70	74	Lake Erie & West.	66½	69	66½	68	.....
49¾	50	3,120	Louisville & Nashville.	50	50⅛	49⅝	49¾	— ⅛
87¼	87⅝	9,584	Manhattan Con.	87½	88¼	87¾	87⅝	— ⅝
107	108	400	Metropolitan Traction.	106⅞	107⅝	106⅞	107⅝	— ⅝
89	92	8	Michigan Central.	90	90¼	90	90¼	.....
13¼	13¾	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
29⅜	29⅞	870	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	.....
20	20¼	5,691	Missouri Pacific	21½	21½	19¾	20⅛	—1⅝
164	166½	68	Morris & Essex	164	165½	164	165½	.....
22	22½	300	National Lead Co.	22	22½	22	22½	+ ½
89½	91	45	National Lead Co. pf.	88⅝	90½	89⅝	90	.....
52½	60	120	National Starch 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
98¼	98¾	260	New Jersey Central.	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅝	+ ⅜
9.3⅜	93	1,266	New York Central.	93⅜	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝	—1
170	172	95	N. Y., N. H. & H.	170	172	170	171	.....
9	9½	50	N. Y., Sus. & West.	9	9	9	9	.....
17⅜	18¼	200	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	17	17	17	17	— ¼
4¼	4½	420	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14¼	14⅜	200	Northern Pacific	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14½	.....
38	38⅜	8,067	Northern Pacific pf.	38¼	38⅝	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
14⅜	15	100	Ontario & Western.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ¼
42	45½	7	O. R. & Nav. pf.	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	.....
25	25¼	600	Pacific Mail	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅞	5,810	P. & R., all in. pd.	25½	25⅝	24⅝	24⅜	— ⅛
30¼	31	690	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	30¼	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
13	14	100	Peo., C., A. & St. Louis.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
163	170	5	Phila., Pt. Wy. & Chi.	163	163	163	163	.....
154½	156	109	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	156	156	155⅞	155⅞	.....
5¼	5½	112	St. L. & San Fran.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
39	40	406	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39	40	39½	39½	.....
14⅜	15¼	108	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
10½	11	300	St. L. Southw. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
114	117	280	St. Paul & Duluth.	116	116	116	116½	.....
48¼	48⅝	410	St. Paul & Omaha.	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ¼
15½	15¾	300	Southern Pacific.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	.....
9	9¼	650	Southern Railway.	9	9¼	9	9⅛	.....
28	28¼	1,060	Southern Railway pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28	28	— ⅜
10	10¼	175	Standard R. & T.	10½	10½	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	450	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	27	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
9¼	9⅜	120	Texas Pacific.	9¼	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
7	7¼	1,000	Union Pacific.	7⅛	7¼	7	7	.....
7¾	8	100	United States Leather.	8	8	8	8	.....
56¼	56⅞	13,835	U. S. Leather pf.	56¾	57½	56⅜	56⅜	+ ¼
19½	20¼	650	United States Rubber.	20½	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ¼
70	72	235	U. S. Rubber pf.	71½	71½	70½	70½	.....
99	101	15	Wells-Fargo Express.	100	100	100	100	.....
81⅝	82½	1,523	Western Union Tel.	82	82	81½	81⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	2	550	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Sales.		154,526						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	79	Erie 1st con 7s		N Y, S & W G M	
1,000	79½	5,000s20F	143½	5,000	72½
At, T & S F gen 4s		Erie 4s prior bonds		Nor Pac Ry prior Hen 4s	
40,000	82¼	40,000	95	10,000	88
8,000	82½	Erie gen lien 3-4s		2,000	88⅛
3,000	82	5,000	65⅝	3,000	88
3,000	82½	Ft W & D C 1st		Nor Pac 1st 6s	
Adjustment 4s		5,000	58⅛	2,000	115½
6,000	47⅜	7,000	58¼	3,000	115⅝
2,000	47⅜	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		Ohio Southern G M 4s	
12,000	47½	21,000fcoup	109½	5,000	14
H & Tex Cent G M 4s				Omaha & St L 1st, Tr	
9,000	67¼			Co certfs	
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge				10,000	50½
1,000	70			Oregon R & N 4s	
3,000	70⅝			2,000	83½
Int & Gt Nor 3d				Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr	
1,000	30			Co certfs	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s				3,000	114
2,000	96½			People's G & C of Chi	
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust				1st cons 6s	
Co certfs				5,000	105
16,000	74½			Phil & Read 1st pf inc	
Lehigh Val Term 5s				Trust Co certfs, all	
10,000	110¾			installments paid	
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre				5,000	45
con, assented				Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr	
1,000	104½			Co certfs, assented	
Lehigh & Wilkes M 5s				10,000	81¼
1,000	89			2,000	81¼
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st				Roch & Pitts cons	
22,000	117½			5,000	119
Long Dock & Fort Smith 7s				St L & Iron Mount 2d	
5,000	80			3,000	102½
Louis. Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s.	100			8,000	102½
Marquette, H. & Onton. 6s	107			St L & Iron Mount 5s	
Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s	69¾			1,000	81¼
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex. coup	119½			St L & Iron Mount 5s	
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex. coup	113			2,000	76
Ogdens. & Lake Cham. 6s				1,000	75½
Oregon Short Line 6s	114			Stamped gtd	
Oregon Shore Line & U. N. 5s	75			1,000	74
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	38½			St L & S F 4s	
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s	6			5,000	66
				1,000	65¾
				St L & S F 4s	
				8,000	132½
				St P, M & M 2d	
				6,000	120
				St P, M & M 1st, Dakota	
				extension	
				2,000	119¾
				1,000	119½
				San An & Ar Pass 4s	
				13,000	58⅜
				5,000	58¼
				2,000	58¾
				So Pac of Ariz 1st	
				7,000	93¾
				So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
				6,000	85
				So Pac of N M 1st	
				10,000	103¼
				Southern Ry 1st 5s	
				12,000	80½
				Tenn C, I & R 6s, Bir-	
				mingham Div 1st	
				2,000	86½
				Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
				5,000	88½
				Morris & Essex 7s, 1900	
				2,000	109½
				Tex & Pac 2d inc	
				15,000	21¼
				1,000	21¼
				4,000	21½
				11,000	21
				1,000	21½
				Union Pac 1st, 1897, Tr	
				Co certfs, ex ma-	
				tured coups	
				10,000	103¼
				Union Pac gold 6s col	
				trust notes	
				15,000	101⅜
				Union Pac ext s fd 8s	
				9,000	93
				U P, D & G 1st	
				5,000	36½
				Wabash 1st 5s	
				15,000	107
				5,000	106⅞
				West Shore gtd 4s	
				5,000b3	106¾
				3,000	106½
				2,000	105⅝
				Registered	
				3,000	105⅝
				$1,245,000	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	Com. Cable	150	175	Minn. Iron	40	45
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112	Consol. Coal	33	40	Mobile & Ohio	21	22½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Den. & R. G.	11	11¾	Nat. Lin., Oil	13	14
4s, r., 1925	122½	123	D. & R. G. pf.	41½	42¼	National Starch	4	7
4s, c., 1925	122⅝	122½	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9	Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22
5s, r., 1904	113¼	114	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	58	New Cent. C.	5	7
5s, c., 1904	113¼	114	D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½	New England		37
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	12
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..	Erie 1st pf.	34	35	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¼	..	Erie 2d pf.	19¾	21	1st pf.		70
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	Ev. & T. H.	25	31	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	2d pf.	23	26
			Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	25	26
			G. B. & W.	30	40	Norfolk So.	60	70
			G. B. & W., deb.,			Nor. & West.	11¼	12⅛
			A.		50	Ohio Southern	3	5
			G. B. & W., deb.,			Ont. Mining	1¼	1½
			B.	4⅜	5	Oregon R. & N.	14	24
Adams Express	148	151	Harlem	202	..	Penn. Coal	310	..
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	Homestake	35	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2¼
Alt. & T. H., N. R.	50	60	Ill. Central	92	93½	Peo. & East.	4	8
Am. Coal	108	119	Iowa Central	5	8	Phil. & R. 1st pf.,		
Am. Cotton Oil	11	12	Iowa Cent. pf.	24½	26	when issued	48	49
At. & Pac.	..	¼	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	P., C., C. & St. L.		
Bay State Gas	11	11½	Kan. & Mich.	5	7	pf.	48	52
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	Keok. & D. M.	2	4	Quicksilver	1	3
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1	Keok. & St. L. pf.	12	13½	Rens. & Saratoga	175	180
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	21	Keokuk & West.	32	40	R. W. & O.	117¼	118
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	68	Laclede Gas	24	56	St. L. S. W.	3½	4
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76	Laclede Gas pf.	70	75	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Canadian Pacific	54½	56	L. E. & W.	16	17	St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
Central Pacific	11¼	12	Lake Shore	154¼	155¼	St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Long Island	46	50	Stl. bull, certfs	64¾	65¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	45	Lou. & Nash.	93	94	Third Avenue	153	158
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Manh. Beach	100	115	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Chicago G. W.	4	5	Manh. C. R. pf.	100	115	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
C. & N. W. pf.	152¼	..	Manh. Beach	5	20	U. P., D. & G.	1⅞	2⅛
Cleve. & Pitts.	135	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	U. S. Express	35	40
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1¼	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝	Wabash pf.	6¼	6¾
C.Coal & I.Dev.pf.	2	3	Minn. & St. L.	18⅝	20	Wabash pf.	16	16½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77⅛	80	West. Union Beef.	6½	8
Col. & H. Coal, all			M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	48	W. & L. E. pf.	9½	10½
in. paid.	3¾	4						
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	35						

. . The New York Times "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
280	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
22,599	Am. Sugar Ref.	114	114½	113¼	113⅞
6,265	Am. Toh. Co.	69¼	72⅝	69¼	71⅝
60	A., Top. & S. F.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
570	Chicago Gas.	76⅞	77	76⅝	76⅝
420	C. R. I. & Pac.	66⅝	67¼	66½	66⅝
5,420	Chi., B. & Q.	74⅝	75¼	74⅛	74⅝
5,640	C., Mil. & St. P.	75⅝	76⅛	75⅝	75⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio	17	17	17	17
80	Del. & Hudson	107⅞	108	107½	108
190	Gen. Electric	35	35	34⅝	34⅝
700	Louis. & Nash.	50	50¼	49⅝	49¾
1,270	Manhattan	87¼	87⅝	86⅝	87⅛
1,510	Mo. Pacific	21⅝	21⅝	19½	20⅛
100	Nor. Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
320	Nor. Pacific pf.	88¼	88⅝	87½	88¼
3,900	Phila. & Read.	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝
100	Southern Ry.	9	9	9	9
100	South. Ry. pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
60	Tenn. C. & Iron.	27½	27½	27	27⅛
70	Union Pacific	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1,020	U. S. Leath. pf.	56¼	57¼	56¼	56⅜
810	West. Union	82	82	81⅝	81⅝
51,144					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	21½	21½	21½	21½

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—There was quite an active market in some of the copper shares, and spite of another advance of 5 shillings in London G. M. B. quotations, prices tended to soften. Osceola opened up ½, at 32⅞, thence receding to 32¼; Montana gained ¼, to 110¾, selling at 110½ again in the afternoon, an unusually narrow market for this specialty. Butte was off ⅛, at 13½; Santa Ysabel, gold, on good reports from the mine and prospects of early starting of production, rose 1⅝, to 14¼; Quincy copper was 1 lower, at 116. New Haven and Hartford was ⅝ better, at 171½; Boston and Lowell was up ½, at 210, on a 100-share lot; United States oil was active, at 17⅛@17¼; Atchison adjustments gained ⅝, to 47⅝.

Closing bid and asked:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison, full interest paid	14¼	14⅝
Atchison, new	11⅝	12¼
Atchison pf.	23⅜	23½
Boston & Albany	206¾	208
Boston & Lowell	209½	210
Boston & Maine	160½	161
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74⅝	74⅞
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102¾	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	..
Fitchburg pf.	91½	92
Maine Central	..	126
Mexican Central	8½	9
New England pf.	..	69
New York, New Haven & Hartford	171	172
Old Colony	177	177½
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	15	16
Union Pacific	7	7¼
West End	66	67
West End pf.	90	90¼
Wisconsin Central	2	..

BONDS.

United States 2s, 1891, reg.	95½	..
United States 6s, 1898, currency	103½	..
United States 6s, 1899, currency	106½	..
United States 4s, 1907, reg.	111¾	112
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113¼
United States 4s, 1925, reg.	122¾	123
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122⅝	122½
United States 5s, 1904, reg.	113½	114
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	114
Atchison 4s, new	84½	85
Atchison adjustment 4s	47⅝	47⅝
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	84½	85
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	69½	70
B. & Missouri River ex. 6s	116¾	..
B. & Missouri River non-ex. 6s	107	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s	104½	104⅝
C., B. & N. 2d 6s	99	99¾
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	115	..
C., B. & Q. con. 5s	98½	99
C., B. & Q. Denver ex. 5s	93	94
C., M. & St. Paul, Dub. 6s	121	..
C., M. & St. Paul, w. v. 6s	115½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s	109	109¾
General Electric cvt. 5s	..	90
Illinois Steel deb. 5s, 1913	71	73
K. C., Clinton & Sp. 5s	50	60
K. C., Fort Scott & G. 7s	107	..
K. C., Fort Scott & M. 6s	78	79
K. C., M. & B. 4s	65	68
K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	18	99
K. C. & M. R. & Bridge 5s	..	69
K. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s	118	..
Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s	80	90
Louis. Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s	100	..
Marquette, H. & Onton. 6s	107	..
Mexican Central con. 4s	66¾	67½
Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s	..	8½
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex. coup	119½	120⅜
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex. coup	113	..
Ogdens. & Lake Cham. 6s	..	81½
Oregon Short Line 6s	114	..
Oregon Shore Line & U. N. 5s	75	..
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	38½	39½
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s	6	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna, quicksilver	3¾	4
Allouez	..	3
Arnold	..	3½
Atlantic	21¾	22
Boston & Montana	110⅝	110⅞
Butte & Boston	13⅜	13½
Calumet & Hecla	360	360
Centennial	6⅜	6⅝
Franklin	11½	11⅝
Gold Coin Mines	3½	3⅝
Humboldt	25	..
Kearsarge	13⅜	13¾
Napa, quicksilver	..	6⅜
National	..	40
Osceola	32	32½
Pioneer, gold	5	6½
Quincy	116	..
Quincy scrip, 3d inst. pd.	105½	106
Santa Ysabel, gold	13½	14
Tamarack	118	119½
Tamarack Junior	..	18¾
Tecumseh	..	23
Wolverine	9⅜	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone	217	218
Dominion Coal	8½	9
Dominion Coal pf.	80	83
Eastman Kodak	..	93
Edison Electric Illuminating	150	155
Erie Telephone	64½	65½
General Electric	34⅜	34⅝
General Electric pf.	..	75
Illinois Steel	33	34
Lamson Consolidated Store Service	22½	23
Mexican Telephone	70	..
New England Telephone	..	102
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½
Pullman's Palace Car	155	155½
Reece Button Hole	..	21
Street Railway & Illuminating Prop.	..	30
United States Cloth	17¾	17¾
United States Rubber	19¾	20½
United States Rubber pf.	70½	71
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25¾

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Refining	113¾	114
American Sugar Refining pf.	103	103¼
Bay State Gas in. 7s	35	35
Bay State Gas	5¾	6¼
Fort Wayne Electric	50	51
Fort Wayne Trust, (A)	3	3½
Merced Gold Mining	9	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	17¼	17¾
Thompson-Houston Trust, (C)	3	..
Thompson-Houston Trust, (D)	3½	4
United States Leather pf.	56¼	56½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.04	..
Belle Isle	..	..
Belcher	.20	.23
Best & Belcher	.61	.65
Challar	.84	.87
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.90	2.05
Crown Point	.20	.22
Gould & Curry	*.40	.43
Hale & Norcross	1.05	1.20
Mexican	.35	.38
Ophir	.81	.87
Potosi	.41	.45
Savage	.40	.42
Sierra Nevada	.37	.36
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Consolidated	.33	.35
Utah	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.21	.22

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 17.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.05¼	.05¼
Anaconda	.09	.09½
Argentum	.37	.37½
Blue Bird	.05½	.05⅝
Consolidated	.11	.11¼
Grouse	.06¾	.07
Elkton	*1.40¼	*1.40¼
Gibson	.42	.43
Golden Fleece	.47	.50
Isabella	.48½	.48¾
Jefferson	.13	.13
Pharmacist	.13¼	.13
Portland	1.13	1.13
Rosa	.10¼	.10¼
Union	.25½	.25⅝
Work	.08¼	.08½

*Ex dividend.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cullin Company of New York City, to deal in tailors' trimmings; capital $5,000. Directors—William N. Lolly, J. R. Cullin, and S. M. Cullin of New York.

Interstate Oil and Gas Company of Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—Lumen B. Wood of Grand Ferry, Penn.; Fred. R. Green of Fredonia, and Bradley H. Phillips of Buffalo.

Mayer Manufacturing Company of Rochester, to manufacture bicycles and supplies; capital, $25,000. Directors—Peter Gruber, Charles W. Mayer, and Irving Payne of Rochester.

The Auburn Telephone Company of Auburn; capital, $40,000. Directors—B. M. Wilcox, Thomas Jones, H. W. Babcock, James C. Shaw, Adelbert P. Rich, and E. Clarence Aiken of Auburn, and Elmer E. Gummey of Buffalo.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.00⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.21½
Coffee, No. 7, Rio	.09⅝
Cotton, middling	.07 1-16
Flour, Minnesota, patent	$4.35
Butter, Western extra creamery	.20
Butter, State finest creamery	.19
Lard, prime	4.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.24
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	8.62½
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	18.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.50
Lead	3.35
Copper, lake ingot	12.00

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet, unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72⅜@73¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70c; No. 2 red, 83¾@84¼c; No. 2 corn, 21¾@22c; No. 2 oats, 15½c; No. 2 rye, 32c; No. 2 barley, 34c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 74@76c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.75@7.80; lard, per 100 lb, $3.75@3.80; short rib sides, (loose,) $3.90@4.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.12½@4.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.17; sugars, cutloaf, $5.26

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

J. Wheatfield has sold for Adler & Herrman and Ernst Brothers to Cohn, Goldman & Co. at $8,500 each, five three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, 111 to 119 East One Hundred and Third Street, each 15 by 55 by 100.

Stabler & Smith have sold for E. Ellery Anderson the three-story high-stoop private dwelling 28 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 50 by 100, at about $26,000.

Philip Goerlitz has bought of David Gutmann, 242 East Fifty-first Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Harry G. Tobey has sold the four-story and basement brick dwelling 203 West Seventieth Street, 17 by 60 by 100.5.

John Healey has sold at $20,000 358 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story brick flat, 18.9 by 75 by 100.11.

John H. Metzler, builder, has sold to Mrs. Margaret Eckel 2,045 Valentine Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling 16.8 by 44 by 99.

The four-story brick flat 917 Brook Avenue, lot about 25 by 100, has been sold at $15,000 by Mrs. Emil Goldner.

J. Morgan has bought of J. A. and E. T. Wolf at $4,000 a house and lot on the east side of Vyse Avenue, about 300 feet north of Freeman Street.

H. C. Wyand has sold at $5,100 the new three-story house and lot on the west side of Anthony Avenue 168 feet north of Burnside Avenue.

W. Fisher has sold for Henry Rothschild to Stolzenburger Brothers the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25.11 by 86 by 91.

Dawson & Hobbs have sold for Mr. A. L. Jacobs to Mrs. Lindsley the four-story high-stoop stone dwelling at 314 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 60 by 100, for $75,000.

R. H. Commann & Co. and Douglas Robinson have sold for Mrs. Fannie Robinson a five-story iron-front building at 73 Murray Street, 25 by 100.

There were many more adjournments and withdrawals of property listed as auction offerings yesterday than actual sales. A property on Little West Twelfth Street sold in the Real Estate Exchange was the only one that caused spirited bidding. The first offer was $10,000, and there were many small advances until the knock-down price of $16,500 was secured. An ill-advised attempt to sell at 111 Broadway a number of parcels possessing no special attractions met with the fate that probably every well-informed patron of the auction rooms anticipated. Not a property in seven put up secured a buyer. The demand is so slim at present for good real estate that the offering in question should never have been thought of. Following are the details of the day's transactions:

In the Trinity Building salesroom D. P. Ingraham sold in partition for the heirs of William Lawson, deceased, 349 West Thirty-fourth Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling on lot 20.10 by 98.9 to Cornelius Daly for $14,250.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure a plot 50 by 157.5 by 154.3 on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, or Fifth Street, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, Lot 218, to Daniel Mapes for $2,100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold by order of the executor of the estate of the late Henry Mahler 501 West Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 103.3, a four-story brick tenement, with store and four-story brick rear tenement, to Mary A. McBride for $16,500.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 151 West Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 408.4 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8½, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,655.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,461.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,372. Also, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,377.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 687 Second Avenue, west side, 73 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 18 by 80, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,423.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, R. Duncan Harris, referee, 921 Brook Avenue, west side, 75.1½ feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25 by 62.3½ to the Morris Branch Railroad by 25.2 by 63.3¾, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,321; subject to first mortgage for $8,250 and accrued interest.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, Lorillard Street, southeast side, at intersection with east side of road leading from King's Bridge to West Farms, 53.5 by 61 by 91 by 67.6, together with contiguous streets, avenues, and roads, excepting, however, a strip 1 by 91 on the east side, and also 31.10½ by 62.6 by 24.3 by 67.6 at east or southeast corner of Lorillard Street and said road, the latter plot being part of Lot 49 on damage map of the Commissioners in proceedings to acquire title to North Third Avenue. Due on judgment, $5,759.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Elliot Williams, referee, 334 Second Avenue, east side, 76.10 2-3 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 15.1 1-3 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 25 Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 25 by 75.8; Mary K. Myrtle of 25 Henry Street, owner; George Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 341 East Eighty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick store and flat, 25.6 by 81; Ferdinand Schaad of 339 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,236 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Second Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 75, and 20 by 81; cost, $75,000; also Eighty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, for four five-story brick flats and stores, 25.8 by 75 and 25 by 94.6; Joseph H. Schreiber of 1,199 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and George Fennell of 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owners; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $78,000.

Centre, Elm, and Franklin Streets, for an eight-story stone and brick prison, 186 by 65; City, owner; Withers & Dickson of 54 Bible House, architects; cost, $700,000.

No. 243 East Seventy-seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 25 by 86; Heinrich D. A. Rauhahn of 2,154 Second Avenue, owner; Schmedtje & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Riverside Drive, for five five-story, 20 by 64, brick dwellings; Edward S. Betts of 950 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, owner and architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85; August Jacob of 260 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $52,000.

Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and factory; Samuel Eiseman of 145 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; P. H. Murphy of 26 Cortlandt Street, builder; cost, $700.

Centre, Franklin, Elm, and Leonard Streets, alterations to prison; City, owner; Withers & Dickson of 54 Bible House, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 74 Canal Street; Morris Simjansky of 60 Hester Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $700.

No. 147 East Seventy-third Street, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; Joseph Grobl of 147 East Fifty-third Street, owner; Charles H. Richter of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

7TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 49.11x100; Catherine M. Burke to George W. Eggers $1

119TH ST, 112 West; George W. Eggers and wife to Catherine M. Burke. e s 1

168TH ST, 510 West; George W. Eggers and wife to same 1

137TH ST, s s, 222.1 ft e of Boulevard, 16.7x100; Elise Knauer to Theresa Haas. SAME PROPERTY; William Werner and others to Elise Knauer 1

137TH ST, s s, 205.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x100; William Werner and others to Louisa Engel 1

SAME PROPERTY; Louisa Engel to Lena Werner 1

3D ST, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 33.9x101.9 x irregular; William Prager and wife to Abraham Silverson 26,000

WEST END AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 95th St; Howard J. Forker, referee, to Orlando Marine 3,000

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and others to Patrick H. Lynch 1

BOULEVARD, 2,550; Ward Wheeler and wife to Robert V. Lynch 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 101.8 ft s of 153d St, 25.5x250.7, to Edgecomb Av, 25x201.11; Robert V. Lynch to Ward Wheeler 1

44TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; William H. Smith to Thomas Chirney and wife 1

LOTS 14 to 16, Block 36, map of Pelham Park; Valentine Wilaub to Joachim Blatt, exchange property, &c. 1

2D AV, 2,103; Moses Cohn and wife to Moses K. Wallach 27,500

SAME PROPERTY; Eleanor F. Crane to Moses Cohn 1,000

118TH ST, n s, 127.4 ft e of 5th Av, 17.2 x100.11; also, n s of 118th St, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Henry A. Bogert, trustee, to Welcome S. Jarvis 1

118TH ST, n s, 336.8 ft e of 1st Av, 33 by 100.11; Catherine Kehoe to Arthur T. Timpson 1

122D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 100 by 100.11; William Lyman and wife to C. J. Reilly 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 325 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Matthew C. Kervan to William H. Fleitner 1

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 148th St, 18 by 85; Annie C. Doyle to Elizabeth Tracy 1

76TH ST, 320 West; Florence J. W. Stanton to Frederick H. Tiedemann 1

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 82d St, 27.2 x83.2; Harriette Blinn to Moses Steinheiner 54,000

76TH ST, 320 West; Frank H. Tiedemann to Maggie A. Coleman 1

74TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of 9th Av, 20x102.2; George H. Sullivan to William G. Creenshaw, Jr. 1

107TH ST, 66 and 68 East; Theodore Von Ganther and wife to John B. Smith 1

137TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x irregular; William H. Fleitner to Matthew C. Kervan 1

158TH ST, n s, 361.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 97.7x29.11x83.7x26.6; Christine Geissler to Jacob Rubsam 100

139TH ST, s s, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Daniel H. Callaghan and wife to William Gallagher 1

SAME PROPERTY; William Gallagher to Margaret L. Callaghan 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 44x—; Frederick Thillemann, Jr., and wife to Frank B. French 2,500

TIFFANY ST, w s, 162.3 ft n of 165th St, 44x100; F. W. Smith and wife to Frank B. French 2,500

BAILEY AV, w s, 82 ft s of Macomb's St, 125x100x irregular; Jacob Shrady and others, executors, to Elizabeth F. Hummel 5,700

CATHARINE ST, 19; Peter Condon to Mary Johnson 1

ATTORNEY ST, 140 to 144; Emma M. Mellert and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

MACDOUGAL ST, s w corner of 4th St, 34x86; Henry A. Bogert, as trustee, to Welcome S. Jarvis, as trustee 1

22D ST, s s, 65 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 83.9; Belle D. Forrey and others to Samuel Adams and another 1

PARK AV, 15; James M. French and others to Edmund C. Converse 1

80TH ST, 238 West; William J. Nicklas to Ada M. Donelle 100

72D ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Abraham L. Jacobs and wife to Ann A. Linsley 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to William Schrader; n s of 4th St, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2, 20 years $600

FRASER, E. C., to J. J. Farrell; 240 West 25th St, 1 year 900

HOLMES, Maria A., to Franz Rohrig; 397 3d Av, 5 years 1,400

KORNBLUM, Adam, to Eugene Lipp and another; 128 Essex St, 3 years 720

ROBERTSON, Andrew, and another, executors, to G. Oliver Mallory; n w corner Boulevard and 72d St, 5 years 50,000

SIMMINS, Ruby G., to John P. Friedhopp and another; 742 Lexington Av, 10 years 5,000

SIEFKO, Adelina, administratrix, to James R. Keane & Co.; 1,355 3d Av, 5 years 4,800

SMILLIE, James D., to Joseph C. Ryan; 158 East 66th St, 5 years 660

WANDENBURG, George, to Henry Offermann and another; 290 Front St, corner Roosevelt St, 5 years 2,750

WISCHANSKI, Israel, to Maria M. De Rosa; 83 Bayard St, 5 years 2,640

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, William C., and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; 120-122 West 42d St, 2 years $75,000
120-122 West 4d St, 2 years $75,000

SAME to Margaret Heenan; s s of 42d St, 200 ft w of 6th Av, ½ years 24,000

BLOCH, Louis, and wife to Caroline Mendel; s e corner of 119th St and 8th Av, 2 years 5,000

BEEKMAN, James W., to Benjamin D. Silliman; n w corner of Lexington Av and 64th St, 1 year 12,000

BRAUN, August, and wife to Marie Eichler; s of 86th St, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 17,000

BRINCKMANN, August, to Priscilla S. Purser, executrix, and George H. Purser, jr., executor; s e s of 3d Av, 77.3 ft n w of 140th St, 3 years 1,805

SAME to Elizabeth Ditchett; s e s of 3d Av, 77.3 ft n w of 140th St, 7 months 200

BUEK, Charles, and wife to the Hudson River Bank; n s of 72d St, 350 ft e of West End Av; also n s of 72d St, 431 ft e of West End Av, 7 months 20,000

BELL, Helena M., to Albert Ravekes; n s of 43d St, 141.8 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 1,000

COHEN, Harris, and Jennie and Abraham Cohen and wife to Leopold Haas; 19 to 29 Baxter St, 3 years 20,000

DOELGER, Anthony, to the Emigrant Savings Bank; s s of 55th St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 30,000

FLAGGE, Francis H., and wife to Charles Lanier, as trustee, &c.; s s of 105th St, 265 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 30,000

FOLEY, Elizabeth, to George C. Currier; w s of 7th Av, 50 ft s of 131st St, 5 years 35,000

FURCK, Gottfried, to Francis Lamun; s w s of 2d St, 169.9 ft s e of Avenue A, lease, 5 months 1,500

GROSSMAN, Mary F., to David W. Stein; s s of 131st St, 250 ft w of Boulevard, demand 21,000

GANSS, Peter, and wife to Frederick W. Stieglitz; w s of 1st Av, 74.1 ft n of 34th St, 1½ months 1,500

GEIB, Adam, and wife to Carolina Haerlin; s s of 48th St, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 5 months 10,000

HOGAN, Bridget, to George W. Godward and Stacey Wilson; s w corner of 7th Av and 142d St, bond 4,000

HUMBERT, Thomas J., and wife to Stephen B. Sturges; 9 Wooster St, 1 year. 5,000

HUMMEL, Elizabeth F., and others, trustees of Maria Shrady; w s of Bailey Av, 32 ft s of Macombs St, 3 years 2,200

HELM, Florence M., to Henry F. Vogt; n e s of 20th Av, 27.5 ft s e of 2d St, Wakefield, 6 years 300

HASLAM, Martha S., to Langbien Brothers & Langbein; s s of 21st Av, 205 ft w of 3d St, Wakefield, 6 months 100

KEHOE, Catherine, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; n s of 113th St, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 5,000

LYNCH, Robert V., to Robert J. Houget; 2,550 Grand Boulevard, 2 years 2,000

LYNCH, Patrick H., to Edward Oppenheimer and others; s s of 118th St, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 17,000

LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to Henry B. Auchincloss, executor of John Auchincloss; 140 West 77th St, 3 years. 25,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to New York Security and Trust Company; n e corner of Stanton and Attorney Sts, 1 year 34,000

SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; same property, 1 year 5,000

MANNELLO, Filomena, and husband to Annie L. Horn; e s of Eagle Av, 425 ft s of 156th St, 4½ years 1,000

MOEBUS, Sophia, to the New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Courtlandt Av, 47 ft n of 154th St, installments 1,000

McKEEVER, John, and others to P. Ballantine & Sons; s e corner of West and Christopher Sts, and adjoining property, notes 22

PINTO, Anita, to Lena Kellia; 331 East 50th St, 1 year 500

PERRINGTON, George F., and wife to James Rogers; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 1,500

SAME to Richard Cummings; n s of 137th St, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 1,000

RILEY, George, and wife to William H. Fairchild; 272 West 132d St, 3 years. 8,240

SNOWDEN, Robert B., and wife to Frederick Bruce; e s of Amsterdam Av, 72 ft n of the land of Charles Chesebrough, 5 years 2,000

SCHMIT, Elizabeth, to Rebecca P. Caldwell; s e corner of 174th St and the proposed e s of Webster Av, 5 years 5,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, and wife to William Prager; s s of East 3d St, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 5,750

STEFFENS, Frederick, and Augusta Steffens; s s of 111th St, 108 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 2,500

STEINHEIMER, Morris, to Henriette Blinn; s e corner of the Boulevard and 82d St, 3 years 15,000

TWOMEY, James, and wife to Terrence McGuire; Lots 119 and 120, map of 211 lots, Downing estate, 3 years 2,500

WOLF, Charles L., and another, trustees, and others to Catharine Bauer; 106th St, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 1,000

WOOD, Henry S., and wife to Levering & Garrigues; 112 to 116 Bleecker St, secures contracts 12,950

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Henry S. Greenburgh $1,750

EDEN, Mary D., to Hugh Doon 1,250

FIELD, Cortland de P., and another, trustees of Benjamin H. Field to trustees for Cortlandt de P. Field 6,500

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Robert W. Cooper 4,000

GOLDSMITH, Edward, to trustees of Samuel B. H. Judah, deceased, (two assignments) 2

HYLAND, William J., to Mary L. Bailey 5,185

JACKSON, Benjamin A., and others, executors of Julia C. Putnam, to Benjamin A. Jackson and another, trustees for Julia E. Cole 1

KINGSLAND, Walter F., to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee of Henry P. Kingsland 13,000

RIDGWAY, Ada L., and Charles W., administrators of Corson W. Clark, to Florence G. Mayorga 6,000

SMITH, Herbert K., executor of Edward A Smith, to Melissa E. Smith 1

SOUTHWELL, Frank J., to William J. Hyland 5,185

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Union Trust Company 15,000

SAME to Ellenville Savings Bank 4,000

SAME to Alexander J. Bruen 15,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Michael P. Rich 4,000

Lis Pendens.

109TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Theresa C. Concannon against Catherine Concannon and others, (for a partition.)

PLOT OF LAND in Section 11, Block 2,902, land of map of the City of New York, Liber 2,301, Page 312; William B. McCrea against Peter J. Connor and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FULTON ST, w corner of Water St, runs n w 100 ft to Pearl St x s w 76.6x s e 57x s w 8.8x s e 56.6, to Water St x n w 85.6, 1-8 part; also 258 Pearl St and 185 East 17th St, and other out-of-town property; Charles and Leonie D. Bon against Lilian E. F. Braddon and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

PIKE ST, 68; Jacob F. Miller and another, trustees, &c., against Eliza L. Miller and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

PLOT 1 on the homestead plot, containing six acres on map of the property of J. B. Herrick estate, 234 Ward; also Lot 39 to 70 and marsh land to Bronx River, on map of J. B. Herrick estate; Albert S. De Forge and another against Martha A. Ives and another, (to have deed set aside.)

117TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 99.9x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer against John J. Farley and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

VYSE AV, e s, 150 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; George Worgan Smith and others against Henry H. Neithardt and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

61ST ST, s s, 306 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Moses Goodman and another against P. Schimel and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 100x100.5; Jacob Ruppert against Alva A. Bedell and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

151ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of Grand Boulevard, or 11th Av, 50x99.11; Henry C. Raynor against Eliza C. Webster and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

ABINGDON SQUARE, 14; Orleana R. E. Pell against John G. Norris and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

149TH ST, s s, 243.5 ft e of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Almira L. Manley against Joseph Avallone and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST AV, w s, whole front from 95th to 96th St x100; Hester A. Mehrhof against Francis A. Clark or Eliza C. Clark, owner; Eliza C. Clark, contractor $484

BATTAGLIA, Ada V., e s, 187 ft n of 173d St, 27x100; G. P. D'Auria against Robert Fleming, owner; W. H. Hopkins, contractor 27

72D ST, 231 East; Williams & Moore against Mary A. McNiece, owner and contractor 591

118TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 39x100.11; William Eckert against Emil Muller and August C. Krabo, owners and contractors 133

BROOK AV, n w corner of 134th St, 45x 100; George Mackenzie against Ingolf Iverson, owner and contractor 121

147TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 100x 100; S. W. Hendrickson against Katherine P. Kitchen, owner; Andrew Kitchen, contractor 198

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 99.11; Pasquale Altieri against Sarah J. Steele, owner; Alessandro Lanzetti, contractor 203

Orders Under Chapter 915, Laws 1896.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., on Frederick A. Snow to Hudson Plasterboard Company, (2 orders) 560

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—GERMAN BULLE.—Eugene H. Rosenstock has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for German Bulle, commission agent, at 5 Beekman Street, on the application of Carl R. Eberth.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN ROTH.—Abraham Lincoln Roth, importer and jobber of hosiery and underwear at 41 Lispenard Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry Hafer, giving preferences for $2,792, as follows: Rachel Roth, $150; Abraham Hafer, $460; Gustav Hafer, $900; Tillie Schloss, $700; Mollie Straus, $100; Eugene Neumaier, $92; Albert Dubbs, $300. Mr. Roth was employed in this line for eighteen years, and started in business for himself on Jan. 1, 1896, with a claimed capital of $2,000.

—PLATT & MARIE.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney yesterday received three executions aggregating $5,341, against Platt & Marié, builders, of 102 West Eighty-first Street and 40 Wall Street, in favor of Israel Ludlow. Several judgments have recently been obtained against them. Richard G. Platt has been in this line of business since 1890, and Leon Marié became a partner on Jan. 1, 1894. Since then they have built about twenty fine houses on West Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fourth, and Eighty-sixth Streets, and West End Avenue, some on their own account and some for other parties.

—CARSON & FISHER.—John E. Carson and William L. Fisher, composing the firm of Carson & Fisher, produce commission merchants, at 39 to 45 Thompson Avenue, West Washington Market, made an assignment yesterday to Edward P. Fowler. Both partners and the assignee reside in Brooklyn. Mr. Carson has been identified with this line since 1870. He was for ten years a partner in the firm of Chamberlin, Hartman & Co., who were succeeded in 1890 by Hartman & Carson, they dissolved in March, 1893, and Mr. Fisher, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Carson, was admitted as a partner. In former years the house did a large business, but of late, it is said, the trade has fallen off. They heretofore had a branch store on Washington Avenue, where they handled fruits in the Summer season, but this branch was abandoned in November last, and they devoted their attention to poultry, game, and calves, receiving the greater part of their goods on consignment. A few weeks ago, they claimed assets in the business of $16,500, liabilities of $4,000, and outside means of Mr. Carson, $13,500 in real estate, notes, and mortgages. The assignment is ascribed to dull trade and slow collections.

Out of Town.

—ELLIOTT & SMITH.—At Terre Haute, Ind., Elliott & Smith, wholesale hatters, made an assignment Tuesday, with $30,000 assets and $25,000 liabilities.

—LOUD & BATCHELDER.—The property of Loud & Batchelder, carriage manufacturers of Merrimac, Mass., has been attached in the sum of $10,000 by I. B. Little of that town.

—SILAS A. BARTON.—Silas A. Barton of Boston, an ex-Director of the General Electric Company, and for some years past associated in other capacities with that company, and recently interested in several Western enterprises, has made an assignment. The failure of the Interior Decorating Company of Chicago, in which Mr. Barton was the heaviest stockholder, was the immediate cause of the assignment.

Judgments.

ANABLE, Eliphalet N.—H. Koehler & Co. $84

APPLETON, Robert, Jr.—G. Lauter and others 27

ARLOWICH, Julius, Alfred, and Israel—F. B. Wendt and others 1,424

BUTLER, William—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs 22

BONNELL, Roger V.—Beacon Lamp Company 22

BRADLEY, Henry A.—The Fairpoint Manufacturing Company 108

BURSLEM, Godolphin F.—C. A. Watson 71

BILLINGTON, Reno R.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York 49

BURNELL, Charles—Edwards, Merrill & Co 14

BAILEY, Charles E.—L. R. Strong 149

BENNETT, Elias—D. B. Powell and others 611

BEER, Paula, and Charles A. Schunemann—P. E. Haag 87

BERTHOF, John, and Joseph Williams—A. L. Ahlbrecht 24

BOIS, Pierre and Leone—H. H. Hart 265

BRENNAN, Thomas J., and Frederick P. Dinkelberg—B. J. Ludwig and others 173

COOK, Thomas—W. E. Dubois 302

COLEMAN, Hugh—C. W. Grose 176

COLGATE, Hannah—Josephine Jesel, costs. 243

COLBY, Arthur H.—Edwards, Merrill & Co 20

CAROSELLI, Giuseppina — Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 116

DAVIDSON, George L.—Mary B. Train .. 2,522

DOWDELL, James H.—G. F. Cashland and another 270

DANZIG, Herman—F. B. Wendt and others 1,101

DIEHL, Anna R.—Max J. Roth 125

ERNEST, John S.—J. Lehmann 30

FISCHER, Henry, and Henry C.—H. and F. Herrmann 1,092

FERGUSON, Frances M.—R. S. Herbert .. 2,303

FIFE, John H.—L. L. Todd and another .. 74

FISCHER, John—The Kings County Trust Company 107

FRIEDRICH, William H.—The Saddlery Hardware Manufacturing Company 69

GAYNOR, Joseph—Ann Morgan 147

GOLDSMITH, Jonas G.—E. B. Spaulding .. 547

GILBERT, Arthur W.—James B. M. Grosvenor 2,101

GUNN, Robert A.—C. C. Shayne 125

GRAHAME, Thomas—J. R. Sayre, Jr., and another 49

GERMAINE, William H.—George T. Riley, (two judgments) 1,060

HENNING, Mary M.—James M. Geery 564

HOLMGREN, Otto R.—Fannie Schiller 130

HURTIG, Benjamin and Jules—Selina A. Ebbets 49

HALE, Thomas L.—P. Carpenter 31

HARRIS, Stanislaus H.—The Crandall & Godley Company 480

HAZELTON, Frederick—Sarah Milliken ... 234

HARTWELL, Luther F.—East River Terra Cotta Company 245

JONES, William L.—E. J. Cady and others 833

JOHNSON, Burton P.—C. E. Collins 31

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.—J. G. C. Cotter 990

KROM, Alonzo—Rosa Herrmann and others 260

KITTRIDGE, Anson O.—F. A. Flinn 503

KIMBALL, Henry B., Jr.—E. Lichtenstein 47

KESSLER, Edward—R. Grunauer 35

KEEGAN, Catherine E.—James Sheeran .. 49

KALDENBERG MANUFACTURING COMpany—D. B. Duncan 77

LOCHMAN, Abraham—C. H. Tenney 706

LOWENSTEIN, Morris—W. W. L. Voorhis 254

LEIPZIGER, Moritz—H. A. Caesar and others 337

LUHRS, Henry—H. B. Hanson 120

LLOYD, Edward—O. H. Droege, as assignee 828

LAWRENCE, Lionel E.—H. D. Heald 49

LESSER, Tobias, Israel, and Simon—W. G. and H. M. Steel 8,134

LICHTENSTEIN, Abraham, David H., Isaac, and Jacob N.—M. H. Frank and another 222

McCORD, William H.—Mary Reed, as administratrix 5,891

MEYERS, George H. and Amelia A.—A. Roelker and another 584

MAYER, Franz—H. J. Larkin and another 85

MURPHY, Ellen, and Joseph McCarthy—D. J. Riordan, assignee 59

MARS, Henrietta—P. P. Lockhart 87

MARIE, Leon, and R. G. Platt—F. W. Meeker and others 559

MEYER, John M. and John F.—P. Wirsing 84

MEYERSTEIN, Pauline—L. Weingarten and others 75

MULLEN, Frank—Hotel Savoy 3,118

MOHRMAN, Frederick—G. Rheinauer 145

MAHONY, Jeremiah, and John McAuliffe—J. Stoddard, costs 100

McHALE, Frank—J. Throckmorton 49

McCLOSKEY, James A.—F. O. Pierce ... 113

NUGENT, Catherine—J. A. Lawrence, costs 111

OBERFELDER, Simon—A. T. Sullivan and another 1,432

OWENS, Patrick J.—Ida A. Lowerre 80

PHILLIPS, Louis—J. C. Simon and others 337

PURCELL, John—J. Shapiro 30

PURSELL, Jane—R. Dunn 89

POWELL, William A.—Harriott B. Armstrong and others 186

RAISBECK, George A., and others, trustees, &c.—J. Delahunty, as receiver 2,754

RANKIN, McKee—C. H. Clark 360

ROZINSKI, Jacob—C. Spielmann and others 155

REUSS, Alexander J.—Beadleston & Woerz 119

ROEDER, Albert L.—C. W. Kraushaar .. 764

ROOT, Edward L., and J. H. L. Saul—Mary E. Root 700

ROACH, Thomas G.—Mary J. Connelly, executrix 2,887

REIMAN, William—L. Tannenbaum & Company 3,259

RICHARDS, Frank B.—Lelia H. Richards 36

ROOK, Frederick—Sherry Cottage Company, (Limited) 82

SWAN, William J.—M. W. Livingston .. 262

STEWART, Theodore L.—D. T. Mallett. 83

SCHUNEMANN, Charles A.—F. S. Parker and another 136

STRASSBURG, Frederick—R. E. Dietz Company 27

SILVER, Bertha—F. Oschmann and another 325

SULZER, William—Elizabeth W. Aldrich 120

SIMS, H. Marion—C. M. Britton and others 507

SCHNITT, Isidor J.—Katie Schnitt, (costs) 81

SANBORN, Eugene B.—J. T. Williams. 95

SELOKE, George F.—Fannie Schiller 111

SHANE, Benjamin, Joseph Cohen, and William Bennett—C. W. Grose 666

SHANE, Benjamin—Same 838

SMITH, Louis—The Excelsior Brewing Company 744

SILVER METAL MANUFACTURING Company—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company 124

TUTTLE, Robert R.—Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y. 83

TRACY, Rollin—Teachers' College 130

THOMPSON, Adelia—James Regan 76

The MAYOR, &c.—William C. Mackay. 189

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—S. Shnur 5,386

THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY and Battery Railroad Company—Marie Norducci, by guardian 250

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—Harriet Adelson 375

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—H. Adelson 875

THE CATHOLIC WEEKLY PRINTING and Publishing Company—D. McMahon. 114

TILLY PAINT AND HARDWARE COMpany—D. J. Isaac and another 267

THE MAYOR, &c.—Henry Broder 44

SAME—R. S. Mastuhn 67

SAME—Mary E. Belknap 29

SAME—F. A. Conkling 33

SAME—W. E. Hawley 88

SAME—G. J. Markewitz 43

SAME—W. Feldhausen 172

SAME—P. Hughes and another 79

SAME—T. H. Lohsen 44

SAME—J. W. Arfmann 129

SAME—M. J. Curran 185

SAME—J. Gerdes and another 128

SAME—J. Bossong 109

SAME—T. Kruger 100

SAME—L. Trainor 177

SAME—M. McDonnell and others 18

SAME—J. Korel 108

SAME—R. Jacobs 115

SAME—H. F. Schilling 79

SAME—E. J. Caulfield 84

SAME—J. K. Simon 48

SAME—W. Nagle 94

SAME—H. A. Dunkak 54

SAME—C. M. Roof and others 179

SAME—E. Freund 179

SAME—E. Seery 2,000

SAME—I. Stone 358

SAME—J. J. Walton and others 4,818

THE REYNOLDS CARD MANUFACTURing Company—Herman A. Geist 279

UPHIER, George L.—G. Latham 230

VOSE, Alida C.—Rena L. Gill 59

VAN AUKEN, Adelaide—J. Hartjen 590

WILLIS, Pauline A.—Marion Davey 79

WEYAND, Charles E.—J. Whiteside 97

WILLOUGHBY, Dillon C.—A. Brandes and another 112

WISNER, Ralph—F. C. Goffe 620

WHITE, Gustav—A. F. Sullivan and another 1,432

WESTCOTT, Robert E., as President, &c.—Hannah Springer 1,558

WELDE, Charles—Adelaide Thompson, as administratrix 4,687

YEANDLE, George W.—J. B. Bonnett 50

STATE COURTS

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OPPOSE ANTI-SCALPERS' BILL.

Say It Will Work a Hardship—A Protest Signed by President John A. Lee of Their Association to be Sent to Congress.

The Commercial Travelers' Protective Association has issued a protest against the passage of the "Anti-Scalpers'" bill by Congress. The protest is signed by President John A. Lee of the association and will be sent to members of Congress.

The protest states in the beginning that the bill will work a great hardship to all commercial travelers. To-day their success is largely dependent upon economy of their traveling expenses. Prices on all manufactured products have declined during the past fifteen years, while the percentage of profit has remained the same. Therefore, much more must be sold now to realize the same amount of profits in dollars and cents. Nearly three-quarters of the goods sold to-day are sold by commercial travelers. To-day railroads charge within about 11 per cent. the same rate they did fifteen years ago.

Congress had passed bills permitting inter-State railroads to give special privileges, but such has been the action of the companies under these laws that the privilege is practically unavailable to commercial travelers. "The ticket broker is to-day the only medium through which the commercial travelers, and through which the general public for that matter, can obtain small concessions and economies of travel, though the railroad companies themselves openly and freely grant to thousands of theatrical people and pleasure seekers enormous concessions from regular rates."

In speaking of the broker generally, it is said that he is a recognized factor in all lines of business. He is a convenient medium of exchange. Why, then, is not a ticket broker legitimate? "When one desires to travel, and buys transportation, why is he not the owner of that right or privilege just as much as if he had bought merchandise, stocks, bonds, or insurance?" The charge that some ticket brokers were dishonest should not affect the whole class any more than one dishonest lawyer should cause the whole class to be abolished. The railroads are arraigned for their "non-progressive and obstructive policy." There is nothing connected with their construction to-day which cannot be purchased at an appreciable reduction from the cost fifteen years ago, but still their rates keep up.

We condemn the extortionate methods of the great Commercial Trust, but these, though legislated against, have not failed to cheapen the cost of their products to meet the requirements of the people. It concludes as follows: "Commercial travelers are not champions of these trusts, and do not defend or commend their interests of driving out or destroying competition and creating monopolies. We do not believe in the rule of 'the survival of the fittest,' when it is based upon the proposition that that fittest to survive is the most powerful to destroy, but we hold that, as compared with the policies of monopolistic and extortionate railroad companies, the policies of the great and wicked commercial trusts are as the beacon of enlightenment, liberality and hope to the dull and threatening glow of the flames of commercial destruction and obstruction. Part of the reduction is, of course, attributable to the improvements in the processes of manufacture and cheaper raw materials, but equally as valuable improvements in the machinery of transportation, reduction in prices of supplies and wages have been secured by the railroads during the same time. We would say that the country is full of unemployed people; thousands in rags and poverty and distress, pent up in the great cities, unable to go elsewhere to seek employment.

"It is not the time for Congress to deprive the public of the power to travel in search of employment or friends by destroying the ticket broker, throwing him out of employment, and depriving the people of any economy that God in His mercy has left to them."

NORTH DAKOTA RAILROAD BILLS.

The Legislature Passing Stringent Laws Very Rapidly.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 17.—The House of Representatives considered to-day in Committee of the Whole the Railroad bill introduced Saturday by the Committee on Railroads, and after a two hours' debate the committee recommended that the bill pass, and that report was unanimously adopted, which virtually passes the bill.

The railroad lobby was paralyzed with astonishment. Both houses passed to-day a concurrent resolution declaring that railroad properties in this State must be assessed at not less than $5,000 a mile. This resolution passed both houses unanimously, and it is said that the Railroad bill will also pass the Senate and become a law.

Fined for Violating the Law.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Messrs. Thorne and Sargeant, officials of the Texas Pacific Railroad, who pleaded guilty in the United States Circuit Court here to an indictment charging them with violating the inter-State commerce law, were fined each $4,000 this morning by Judge Parlange.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—D. F. Jack has been appointed Freight Traffic Manager of the Plant System, of which he is Third Vice President.

—The private car of General Superintendent John F. Miller of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway is being prepared for the inaugural journey of President-elect McKinley to Washington.

—At the request of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association the conference between them and the Produce Exchange Special Committee on Differentials was yesterday adjourned indefinitely.

—H. P. Hathaway goes to England as the General Agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company, and the Kanawha Dispatch Company. He will have offices in London.

—Forty-four locomotives for the Northern Japanese Railway will be taken on the Norwegian steamer Fortuna at Port Richmond, near Philadelphia, at the end of the month. American workmen, who will be taken to Japan, will put the locomotives together there.

—William F. Herman, Passenger Agent of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company, is to assume, because of the resignation of J. L. Evans, charge of the freight department, under the title of General Passenger and Freight Agent. J. J. Neiding has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent.

—T. W. Galleher is to be General Freight Agent East of the Ohio River of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in place of Charles E. Ways, Senior Agent. Mr. Galleher's position as Junior Agent will be taken by L. R. Brockenbrough, who is General Agent of this line and Traffic Manager of the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railway. Mr. Brockenbrough will be succeeded by C. A. Barnard, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Ohio Southern Railway.

—The Schenectady Locomotive Works are building engines for the Northern Pacific Railroad which will be the largest locomotives ever constructed. Some of their features are: Cylinders, 23 by 34 inches, 30 inches stroke; boilers, 72 inches in diameter at the smallest ring next to the smoke box; five driving wheels on each side; working weight, 100 tons. The firebox sheets, 12⅝ inches by 73⅝ inches, and half an inch thick, had to be made in two pieces, with a lap joint.

—The scenic beauties of Niagara Falls in their Winter garb are attracting a large number of excursionists just now. A special excursion has been arranged by the Lehigh Valley Railroad for Washington's Birthday. The round-trip fare between New York and the Falls for this occasion has been fixed at $8, thus cutting the regular fare in two. Trains on the Lehigh Valley will leave the foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street at 7 and 9 P. M. next Saturday, and start on the return trips on Monday.

James M. Stevens Shot Himself.

James M. Stevens of 200 Whiton Street, Jersey City, who keeps a butcher's shop at 225 Whiton Street, attempted suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. Stevens is collector for the Royal Arcanum. His accounts with it are believed to be all right.

Discussing Elevated Roads.

The American Society of Civil Engineers last night discussed J. A. L. Waddell's paper on the elevated road structures, which, Mr. Waddell concluded, were weak in detail and in many respects an example of "how not to do it." Thomas Curtis Clarke defended the structures, saying that in twenty years the Second Avenue Road had cost only about $300 a mile per year for repairs, and with O. F. Nichols, who followed him, declared that many of Mr. Waddell's recommendations had been discarded upon trial here. Others who offered comments were Henry B. Seaman, William W. Crehore, William Barclay Parsons, and A. A. Stuart.

BOARDERS WANTED.

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43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references exchanged.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Square and hall rooms; superior table; references; table board.

PHYSICIAN WOULD BOARD A WEALTHY invalid gentleman, lady, or child; best nursing. Address CURE, Box 203 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $216. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION. Washington's Birthday. LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.

$8.00 ROUND TRIP **$8.00**

Train leaves foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New York, 7 and 9 P. M., and Brooklyn Annex (foot Fulton St.), Brooklyn, 6:40 and 8:45 P. M., Saturday, February 20th, returning February 22d. Full particulars furnished at No. 235 Broadway, New York City.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,

ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.

NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL. American plan.

Now open for inspection and engagements. References required.

Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.

Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars. CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.

S. E. CORNER OF 5TH AVE. AND 15TH ST.

A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.

E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. W., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class reference; city or country; no cards. L. R., care Mrs. Mahoney, 205 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid and sewing, or waiting; first-class; best city reference. 136 West 19th St., rear; one flight, up.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 338 East 86th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good, plain cook and laundress in private family; three years and a half best city references from last employer. 329 West 41st St., ring second bell.

COOK.—Protestant; excellent; in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city references; wages, $50. G. H. A., 121 West 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. C. D., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class cook and laundress in an American family; shirts, collars; reference. 218 East 65th St., care Miss Monighan.

COOK.—By competent cook, with good reference; city or country; no washing. Address, two days, 404 East 72d St., three stairs up; ring Pollard's bell.

COOK.—By a French girl as cook; lately landed; speaks no English; no washing; very competent; good references. Marie, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a French bachelor as cook in private family; city or country; best references. E. B., 308 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family, or as housekeeper to lady or gentleman in flat; English Protestant. A. D., 87 East 10th St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; take entire charge; best city reference. E. B., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; best city references; last employer can be seen; wages, $25. 158 East 30th St., second bell.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook; city reference; last employer can be seen. 152 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class cook; in a private family; city or country. Can be seen at 125 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook by the week or month; best city references; in small club. 218 East 95th St.

COOK—WAITER.—French; both first-class private family servants; unexceptionable references; book, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By good, all-round family cook; good breadmaker. 258 West 47th St., ground floor.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; private or public; good references. Rally, 404 East 72d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a refined North German, (Hanoverian,) to take full charge of children from three years up; best references. S. Schussler, 374 Columbus Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By young lady as housekeeper or care of bachelor apartments. Miss Colwell, 161 West 98th St.

Housework ers

HOUSEWORKER.—By young colored woman in a small family; in a flat; reference. A. L., 239 West 61st St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—In a small family; good reference; no cards. 234 East 75th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German Protestant; would travel; good hairdresser and seamstress; with Christian lady; good reference. 247 West 31st St., ring twice.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By German woman, with first-class references, as lady's maid or nursery governess; is good dressmaker. Klemberg, 219 East 92d St.

LADY'S MAID and COMPANION.—By experienced girl. 427 West 56th St., care White.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; five years' reference. Address, by letter only, S. P. A., 225 East 12th St.

MAID.—By educated North German as maid to a lady or young misses; good dressmaker, traveler, and packer; highly recommended. J. B., 157 East 57th St.

MAID or NURSE.—As child's maid or nurse; neat sewer; reference. 427 West 56th St., care White.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; best reference. 139 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress to do washing at home; first-class work; good references. Mrs. Corado, 142 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By sober, steady, reliable woman as laundress; good references. 129 West 33d St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. B., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—First-class laundress or assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference; no cards. 142 West 28th St.

Nurses

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; few more confinement cases or take care of invalid lady and do plain sewing or assist with light housework; ladies' and doctors' references. Nurse, 58 Prospect Place, between 41st and 42d Sts.

NURSE GIRL.—By a young French Protestant girl; just arrived; take care of growing children; willing and obliging. Bastide, 592 Columbus Av.

NURSE GIRL.—By a well-educated French girl as nurse to growing child in good family; willing to travel; best references. 708 3d Av., care of Mrs. Banthl.

NURSE.—Infants or children; thoroughly competent; city or country; personal references. Competent, 753 6th Av., cor. 43d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse, that thoroughly understands the care of infants and their foods; excellent references; city or country; willing to travel. 1,575 Madison Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent; many years' experience; can take entire charge; English Protestant; city preferred; good references. 403 West 48th St., Mitchell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as waitress or maid to growing children in first-class family. Care Mrs. Huley, 221 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; best city references. 247 West 29th St., one flight, front.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By a German woman; to take home. 174 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WASHING.—By a German woman to do washing at home. 309 East 83d St. Ohrle, top floor.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPERON.—A refined English lady of experience, now living in France and speaking French and English, would chaperon young ladies desirous of traveling in Europe. Address, for details, A. V. R., care P. O. Box 2345, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; thoroughly familiar with all duties of his position; sober, reliable, intelligent man; tall and of neat appearance; several years' excellent references from one place, and other first-class recommendations. "Trustworthy," Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook; understands good pastry; can take whole charge of kitchen; five years in this country; man as first-class butler or valet; good silver cleaner; best city references. C. B., 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Englishman; will be highly recommended by present employer; will be found very useful and obliging. Butler, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class butler and valet; willing and obliging; city or country. H. H., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged single man; willing to be useful; sober, truthful, and obliging; city or country; city references. Louis, Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Lady will recommend her French butler; strictly sober, competent; first-class silver cleaner; very tall; age, 34. Butler, 210 West 23d St.

BUTLER.—Where second man is kept; disengaged 1st of March. E. M., 15 North Washington Square.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; speaks English well; willing and obliging; very good city references. H. S., 311 East 9th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent English expert of long experience; abstainer; moderate wages. Butler, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Swede; best references. E. M., 247 East 86th St.

BUTLER.—Two years' references from last place. Henry Simenson, 159 East 90th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; married, with first-class reference; will take charge of gentleman's place. P. J., 329 Boulevard.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference; city or country. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class working gardener; is so recommended, having systematically made and managed finest country seat, with care and interest; gardens, greenhouses, farm, &c.; precise married man; outline desired. Greenhouses, Carmon Av., Patchogue, L. I., or 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German-American; married; in business for himself the last twelve years; now disengaged; on gentleman's place; competent to take full charge of greenhouses, lawns, fruits, vegetables, light farming; 20 years' experience; good reference. G. Hopfe, Rosebank, S. I.

GARDENER—FARMER.—Married; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; garden, lawn, greenhouse, graperies; best references; 9, 6, 2, 4 years. E. H. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man, to take charge of gentleman's place; Scotch, married; no small children; best of references. S., Box 181 Times Office.

GARDENER.—French; thoroughly understands his business; married; has one little girl; personal references. D. M., 204 West 39th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—In house; accustomed to carriage work; disengaged 1st of March. 15 North Washington Square.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; city or country; understands all inside work; with the best reference. P. B., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—For two or three bachelors by good appearing young man, who knows his duties thoroughly; references. Robert, 203 East 48th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—By a man and wife, no children, on gentleman's place; city or country; or take charge of first-class apartments; or any position of trust; nine years' city reference. Call or address, present employer's, 174 West 58th St., first flat.

FOOTMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a competent man in good family; moderate wages. R. L., 203 East 48th St.

MASSAGE.—A graduate of A. Creighton Hale, London, England, can take few more lady patients; also give private lessons. J. C., 821 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young man, able and active; transcribes correctly; good references; $10 per week; a good typewriter. J. Cohen, 1,828 Madison Av.

WANTED—By butler and valet, to take care of gentleman's apartments, or private family; excellent reference. J. S., 359 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young girl as general housework; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; another girl is kept; reference. 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent general bookkeeper; to have charge of the books of a mining company in the Southwest. Apply to Post Office Box 2696, stating age, references, and salary desired.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be ready daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending February 20th, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamer La Bourgogne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne;") at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamer Servia,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam;") at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.;") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamer State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Kitts, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamer Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle.")

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamer Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene;") at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamer Themis; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Mexico, per steamship Santo Domingo, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo;") at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamer Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius;") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Auxcayes, Jacmel, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamer Holsteln; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamer Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamer Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga;") at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits;") at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamer Irrawaddy.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamer Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20th at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. §22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. §27th at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. §27th and up to March 1st at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship **ORINOCO,** 2,000 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS,** returning via **JAMAICA,** Feb. 17. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 27 and March 17. Excursion passage $225 and less. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf...Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Auruania, March 18, M
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI.....Feb. 20

For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPARNDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 19
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Feb. 24
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 27

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE,

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mh. 30, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | †HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
†Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, April 10, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Pennsylvania, Feb. 18, 7 AM | Prussia, Feb. 27, 2:30 PM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruises to **NORWAY,** the **NORTH CAPE,** and **SPITZBERGEN** by Hamburg-American Line **TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17** and **JULY 22.** A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about six weeks.

For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24 | PARIS.....March 17
NEW YORK.....March 3 | ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS.....March 10 | NEW YORK..March 31

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.

Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM | Friesl'd, March 10, noon
Noordl'd, March 3, noon | K'nst'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only

RUBBER AND SODA TRUSTS

Charles R. Flint Asked About the Capitalization and the Price Paid for Properties.

HIGHER WAGES MADE POSSIBLE

Officers of Church & Dwight Company Tell of the Effect on Prices of Soda of the "Factor's Agreement"—The Wall-Paper Trust Next.

The Trust Investigating Committee met yesterday morning in the Aldermanic Council Chamber at 10 o'clock, Senator Lexow in the chair. The proceedings excited considerable interest, and there was a good attendance of the general public. Mr. Lexow announced that the affairs of the National Wall Paper Company would be taken up this morning.

The examination of Charles R. Flint, which began on the previous afternoon, was resumed, and the United States Rubber Company was further investigated. Senator Lexow's manner was severe during Mr. Flint's examination, and he tried to show that the witness had not endeavored to find out whether a proper price had been paid for the various properties for which the company had issued $26,000,000 of stock. Mr. Flint said he relied implicitly on the report of an appraising committee, composed of men of honor and standing. He was asked to bring this report to the next hearing.

When asked regarding a restriction of the output by the company's closing down their factories, Mr. Flint said that the business was necessarily a season one, and that more goods were made than there was a demand for. Senator Lexow was anxious to have him say that the policy of the under companies was controlled by the large one, but the witness insisted that they were entirely independent. Mr. Flint also asserted that superior organizations of manufacturers made it possible to maintain a high wage system. He was on the stand until recess was taken.

After recess, what Senator Lexow called the "soda syndicate" was under fire. This consisted of the incorporation known as Church & Dwight Company. The Treasurer and a Vice President of the concern were questioned as to the effect on prices and competition of an agreement which they have made with jobbers, compelling the latter to sell at a certain fixed price their bicarbonate of soda and other goods. A member of a competing house was also on the stand, but while he said the agreement shut him out of business in this State, he described it as "honest competition."

When Mr. Flint took the stand Senator Lexow asked him if he had any documents with him concerning the organization of the United States Rubber Company.

"I produce the certificate of organization of the United States Rubber Company," said Mr. Flint.

The Companies in the Trust.

Mr. Flint then gave the capitalization of the various companies that composed the United States Rubber Company. The Elkan Candee, he said, was organized in 1842, with a capital of $600,000; the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company, in 1843, capital $1,000,000; Meyer Rubber Company, in 1844, capital $200,000; New Jersey Rubber Company, in 1870, capital $200,000; New Brunswick Rubber Company, in 1849, capital $300,000; American Rubber Company, in 1877, capital $1,000,000; Boston Rubber Company, in 1888, capital $300,000; Lycoming Rubber Company, about 1886, capital $400,000; Rubber Manufactory Selling Company, in 1891, capital $300,000.

"How much stock of the United States Rubber Company was issued for these companies?"

"In round numbers, about $26,000,000."

"Can you state how much capital stock was issued for the Boston Rubber Company?"

"I cannot. That work was done by the Simmons Appraising Committee, which drew up a report of 3,000 type-written pages."

In reply to another question, the witness said he never had possession of these data.

"Now, were you not the leader that produced the combination?"

"I would not like to claim that distinction, Mr. Chairman."

"Waiving aside all modesty, was it not through your instrumentality the United States Rubber Company was organized?"

"I was active in organizing the company."

"Were you not in touch with the counsel who drew up the rules of the organization?"

"Yes, Sir; that's so."

"Were the conferences that led up to the organization not held in your office?"

"No, Sir, they were not. They were held in the office of Lowrey, Stone & Auerbach."

Mr. Flint admitted that he kept himself informed in "a general way" as to what was going on.

The Issue of Stock.

"Was the capital stock for payment of these properties issued by you as Treasurer?"

"I don't think it was."

"Do you remember whether you signed certificates of stock amounting to $25,000,000?"

"I don't remember that I did."

"Do you remember that you did not?"

"I feel satisfied that I did not." The witness then explained that he was not Treasurer then.

"Who was Treasurer then?"

"John P. Townsend, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company."

"How was it that Mr. Townsend immediately ceased to be Treasurer after the issue of the stock, and you succeeded him?"

"By the action of the Board of Directors."

In reply to another question the witness said that every precaution had been taken to make sure that the stock was issued legally. "We employed the best counsel we could get," said Mr. Flint.

The witness said he had made no personal examination as to the value of the properties for which the stock certificates were issued.

"You mean to say that you depended on counsel?"

"Yes, Sir; I depended on the superior wisdom of counsel."

"Do you mean to be understood as saying that, as Treasurer of the company, you have never made any effort to discover whether a proper price had been paid for the properties and for which the $26,000,000 was issued?"

"The figures were not accessible to me. The Appraising Committee were men of the highest standing and I had the utmost reliance in their report."

"Did you not think it a suspicious thing that the figures were not accessible to you?"

"No, Sir; as I said before, I relied on the committee who made the report."

The report, the witness said, was kept in the archives of the United States Rubber Company, in New Brunswick, N. J., and under the by-laws can only be opened in the presence of two officers of the company. The witness said he was familiar in a general way with the contents of the report, although he had not seen it. The stock, Mr. Flint said, was placed in bulk with the bankers, H. B. Hollins & Co., who distributed it to the stockholders.

"I will say in explanation—" began Mr. Flint, when Chairman Lexow interrupted him.

"You are explaining too much," said Mr. Lexow.

"I have no experience as a witness, and have spent more time in this courtroom as a witness than I ever did before," remonstrated Mr. Flint.

"You will spend more time unless you answer the questions directly."

"I have no experience as a witness," again said Mr. Flint.

No Money Paid to Corporations.

"Have you ever ascertained as Treasurer of the company or personally the amount of money paid to any of these companies for stock?"

"There was no money paid to corporations."

"Was any money paid to your company?"

"I never had a company."

"Were you ever interested in a company?"

"I was interested in the Lycoming Rubber Company to the extent perhaps of one-half of 1 per cent. of the capitalization."

"Don't you know what you got for it?"

"I don't. I can find it out."

"It has taken about fifteen minutes to ascertain that you were interested in any of the companies that were taken into the United States Rubber Company. At first you denied emphatically that you were interested. Now you say you were. Can you not say what you got for your stock?"

"I can ascertain, Sir."

"Is it true that the United States Rubber Company paid the bankers a commission of 2½ per cent. for selling the stock of the various companies?"

"Let me explain, Mr. Chairman."

Senator Lexow pounded the desk. "Answer—Yes or no."

"Mr. Chairman, you ask the question wrong; they did not pay that amount."

"Did they pay the bankers anything?"

"Mr. Chairman, I want to answer fairly. They paid the bankers something, but I don't know what. I can ascertain, though."

"Was the sum $500,000?"

"Yes; I think that was the amount."

"Was it paid in cash?"

"No, Sir; in stock."

"Who protected the interests of the United States Rubber Company in that transaction?"

"Mr. Simmons and the Simmons committee."

"Will you produce the data in regard to that transaction after recess?"

"I shall endeavor to do so."

"We must have these data."

Mr. Flint Makes a Protest.

"Well, Mr. Chairman, I am willing to give the committee all the information I can. I had been advised that, it being a New Jersey corporation, I need not testify here, yet I came here and answered your questions."

"Now, Mr. Flint, we don't want to be too severe in regard to the matter, but we think that the question of capitalization is most important, and whether your company is a New Jersey company or a New York Company we must have the information we seek," said Senator Lexow.

"I will try to get it for you, Mr. Chairman."

The witness said there were thirty employes in the office in Reade Street and five in the New Brunswick office.

"The bookkeepers attend to the affairs of the United States Rubber Company and the various companies comprising it?"

"No; the companies are run as independent organizations, and the United States Rubber Company has occupied the same position as is occupied by a commission agent toward an ordinary manufacturer. This necessitates the employment of a large number of bookkeepers.

"Have you any knowledge of these agreements of the trusts with the agents?"

"I want to say—"

Chairman Lexow got angry at this, and, rising to his seat, waved a document in front of the witness.

"Have you any knowledge of this agreement?" as shouted.

"Not in detail," answered Mr. Flint.

"That's all. Let it go at that."

"Do you keep yourself posted on the working of the manufactories?"

"I do not."

"Do you know that a year after the absorption some of the companies closed down for nine months, and the year after for seven months, with a view to restricting the output?"

"I don't know."

"Did not the New Brunswick factory close down in the dead of Winter in 1895, throwing all its employes out of work when it was offered a contract to produce what is known as third-rate goods, which would have kept the factory open all the Winter?"

"I don't know."

"Don't you know that at this very time you purchased the Colchester Rubber Company and closed it down also?"

"I don't know, but I will explain that our business is of such a nature that we cannot possibly remain open all the year. Our business is a season's business."

Price of Rubber Shoes.

"Now, is it not a fact that you increased the price of rubber boots and shoes from 20 to 40 per cent. after the consolidation?"

"I don't know, but I do know we have 500,000 different grades of rubber shoes, and make an excellent article."

"You told us that a hundred times before, Mr. Flint."

"I don't think so. Let me explain that the price of rubber shoes has been reduced, and that the public is getting good value for its money."

Mr. Flint then began to make a long explanation as to his connection with the company. He said that he was in an entirely different line of business, and had not even a desk in the office of the United States Rubber Company.

"I have no knowledge of the details of the business," he said, "but I am informed that the price of labor has not been reduced by the United States Rubber Company."

"You can practically close every factory in New Jersey and still supply your customers in the United States?"

"I don't think so."

In reply to another question, the witness admitted that the Colchester works had been closed.

"And 500 men thrown out of employment?"

"I don't think so."

"Will you swear that 500 were not discharged?"

"I will swear they were not discharged. Your question is not accurate, Mr. Chairman.

The witness said he did not know the exact number.

"You then bought the Goodyear Glove Company?"

"We bought the stock."

"Did you not then close it down?"

"I don't know."

"Is it running now?"

"I don't know."

"Do you mean to say, as Treasurer of the United States Rubber Company, you don't know whether the Goodyear Glove Company of Naugatuck is running or not?"

"That's so."

Senator Lexow then asked the witness if it was not a fact that the United States Rubber Company drove the Setauket Glove Company of Long Island out of existence, but Mr. Flint said he did not know anything about that matter.

In reply to another question, the witness said that the mortgage on the stock of the Colchester Company was purchased in August, 1893.

"And were the works not closed down immediately after the United States Rubber Company purchased the mortgage?"

"No, Sir. I think it was a long time after."

"And these works had been running uninterruptedly up to that time?"

"I don't think so."

Agreement with the Bankers.

The witness said there was no agreement with the bankers that the United States Rubber Company should purchase the stock of the various companies from the bankers when the latter bought them. "The bankers had reason to expect that the properties would be taken off their hands."

"How do you know?"

"They anticipated the United States Rubber Company wanted to get the plant."

"Are you willing to swear there was no existing agreement, either verbal or written, that the stock was not to be purchased by the United States Rubber Company after its transfer to bankers at a fixed price?"

"I don't know of any such agreement. The bankers offered stock, received a certain price for it from the United States Rubber Company, and turned it over to the stockholders of the various companies."

"And the bankers received $550,000 commission in stocks?"

"It was a regular business transaction."

"And do you want us to believe that the United States Rubber Company had no previous agreement with the bankers to take the stock?"

"I can repeat that I know of no such agreement."

The purchase of the Colchester Rubber Company was again gone into. A statement made by Mr. Flint to the New York Stock Exchange as to the purchase was read by Senator Lexow.

"I think that statement is correct," said Mr. Flint.

"Why did you offer stock of the United States Rubber Company, which was good, for worthless stock of the Colchester Company, on which you already held a mortgage of $149,000?"

"The Colchester stock was not considered worthless."

"State what element of value there was to the United States Rubber Company in a factory which was already closed or was to be closed on acquisition."

"The consideration of the value of the property is one on which only an expert can pass."

In reply to another question, the witness said he did not know whether the bankers purchased the various properties at the figures recommended by the Appraising Committee.

Not a Promoter.

"But you ought to know; you were the chief promoter of the scheme," said Assemblyman Warner.

"I don't style myself a promoter; I was a merchant having an interest in the rubber business," replied Mr. Flint, in a sharp tone.

"Who authorized the collection of the stock that was afterward appraised and turned into the United States Rubber Company?"

"There was no authorization. The Hollinses received the stock from the United States Rubber Company, and then settled with the stockholders."

"Is it not a fact that the Directors of the various companies that are active have a place on the Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company?"

"No, Sir; it is not a fact."

"What company that is active and not closed is not represented on the board?"

"The Goodyear Belting Company is not represented on our board."

"Do you still claim that the United States Rubber Company, whose Directors comprise the Presidents of the sub-companies, does not control the policy of the various sub-companies?"

"I claim that the United States Rubber Company is an independent organization, and that some of its Directors have no connection whatever with the sub-companies."

In reply to a question from Senator McCarren, the witness said that the Para Rubber Company was in a state of insolvency before the consolidation.

"The Para Rubber Company lost three-quarters of a million dollars in competition," said Mr. Flint.

"What was the financial condition of the Colchester Rubber Company at the time of its purchase by the United States Rubber Company?"

"I don't know."

"Was the United States Rubber Company responsible for the insolvency of the Para Rubber Company?"

"No, Sir; the United States Rubber Company did not come into existence until the Para Company had lost their quarter of a million dollars."

"What is the effect of the combination of companies on the export trade?"

"In times of depression, such as we have recently passed through, the export trade takes a large amount of goods, and factories are kept open which would otherwise have to be closed. These factories are enabled to compete with the cheap labor of European countries by combining, centralizing manufacture, and employing the best and most expensive labor-saving machinery. Small factories, acting independently, could not do this, and articles made by hand could not be exported, because they could not compete with the articles made by the cheap labor abroad."

Mr. Flint then said that the only way in which the price of labor could be kept up in this country was by centralization of labor.

Centralization and Labor.

"To-day," he said, "the American wage-earner is enabled to sustain his rate of wages by the existence of superior organizations of manufacturers. I think the only way in which the wages can be kept up is by the centralization of manufacture and the earning that results from superior organization, in connection with labor-saving machinery. By means of this centralization the American wage-earner can compete against cheap labor countries like China and Japan."

Mr. Flint also stated that they had manufactured more goods than there was demand for.

"Is it not a fact that you have advanced the price of rubber shoes from $1.90 to $2.60 and that the price now is $2.55?"

"I don't know anything about that. I know, however, we have manufactured a better shoe."

Mr. Flint said that the rubber shoe business was much more complex than the leather shoe business.

"There are 30,000 different kinds of rubber shoes," said Mr. Flint.

"You mean 30,000 different kinds of lasts, do you not?" said Senator Lexow.

"Yes, Sir."

At this juncture Senator Lexow announced a recess until 2:15 o'clock. He excused Mr. Flint until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and asked him to produce the report of the Simmons Committee at that time.

SODA UNDER INVESTIGATION.

About the Church & Dwight Company, Which Controls Most of the Trade in Two States.

After recess, William I. Walker was called to the stand. He said he was connected with the Church & Dwight Company, at 63 and 65 Wall Street. He is a member of that company.

"What do you produce?"

"We produce bicarbonate of soda, sal soda, and saleratus."

The witness said his company owned several factories. The Church & Dwight Company, he said, had acquired a number of lesser firms last year and was incorporated July 1, 1896, with a capital of $2,000,000.

"How much of that has been paid in?" asked Assemblyman Bedell, who conducted the examination.

"It has been all paid in," replied the witness. He said there were six stockholders in the company, of which he was the Treasurer.

"Who are the stockholders?"

"John Dwight, President, of 31 Mount Morris Park West; E. D. Church, First Vice President, of Greenpoint; John Dwight, Jr., Second Vice President, of 32 Mount Morris Park West; William I. Walker, Treasurer, of 32 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; E. W. Church, Jr., of Brooklyn, and James N. Church of New Jersey."

"What firms comprise the Church & Dwight Company?"

"The firm of J. Dwight & Co., the old firm of Church & Co., and two individuals."

In reply to another question, the witness said the business had been limited principally to the States of New York and New Jersey, but that business in the soda trade had been conducted in every State in the Union.

"How do you get your goods on the market?"

"We sell them to the wholesaler, and then they go through the usual channels."

"Do you have any agreement with the grocer?"

"I believe so."

"What are they?"

"I don't think I can explain."

"Well, I will read the agreement," said Assemblyman Bedell.

Agreement with the Grocer.

The agreement provided that the jobber should not sell soda in New York and New Jersey at less than 5½ cents a pound in packages, and 4 cents a pound in bulk, under penalty of forfeiting the rebate, which was half a cent per pound, and that he should sell only soda manufactured by Church & Dwight.

"Can a jobber handling your goods, and not having an agreement, compete with a jobber handling your goods and having an agreement?"

"I don't know; he doesn't get the rebate."

"Can he compete without getting the rebate?"

"I don't suppose he could."

"Have you not, as a matter of fact, brought about a condition of affairs whereby all jobbers are compelled to make an agreement with you?"

"I don't think we have."

"Then what is the purpose of the agreement?"

"The wholesale grocers came to us and told us they could not do business unless they were protected as to price. They said if we did not protect them, they could not do business. The whole rebate business was a nuisance to us, and we did not wish to go into it. This was in 1889."

The witness said there was no idea of driving other goods out of competition and compelling the factors to sell their brands, the "Arm and Hammer" and the "Cow" brand.

"Isn't it a fact that if a factor sells any other brand of soda at a less price than yours, his agreement is withdrawn and no rebate allowed him?"

"We have not had any experience of that kind."

"Now, is it not the fact that you have limited by this agreement the sale of bicarbonate of soda to these two brands?"

"No, Sir; it is not."

"Is there competition against you for the sale of bicarbonate of soda in packages?"

"Yes, Sir; a little."

Not Exactly a Monopoly.

"Have you not a monopoly on the sale in the State of New York?"

"I would not say we had a monopoly of the sale of bicarbonate of soda. I think we sell more of it than anybody else."

The witness said that nine-tenths of the Wholesale Grocers' Association wanted to continue the factors' agreement. He denied that his company limited the price of the article. "The wholesale grocers limited the price," he said.

"But you got the agreement printed and sent out?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And punished the offender?"

"Yes, Sir."

The witness said that bulk soda was sold in kegs without brands at 1½ cents a pound. "Is there any difference between that soda and the soda you sell with brands at 3½ cents a pound?"

"I can't tell. I am not connected with the manufacturing end of the business."

"What does it cost per pound to put the soda in packages?"

"I can't tell."

The witness said no rebate was allowed outside New York State. The rebate was ½ cent a pound. He also admitted that there were agreements with factors in Pennsylvania and other States in regard to the sale of bicarbonate of soda in New York. The price in New York was restricted to 5½ cents per pound.

"So that in our home State of New York the price is 5½ cents per pound, while in the other States it is only 0 cents?"

"Well, the other States have to pay big freight charges."

The witness then gave a long description of how his company manufactured soda. He denied there was any agreement between his company and the "Salve" Company of Syracuse or any other competing companies in regard to the output of soda.

In reply to another question the witness said that the company would be very glad to drop the factors' agreement altogether. "It takes a good deal of time to send the rebates," he said.

"Were you coerced into making the agreement?"

"Yes, Sir, practically."

"By whom?"

"By the Wholesale Grocers' Association."

"All the members of your company are related?"

"Yes, Sir."

"They all belong to the same family, so to speak?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Now, is it not a fact that your company sends out a representative through this State to get the signature of all the jobbers who had not signed the agreement?"

"Well, we sent out a circular and received a reply from the majority of the jobbers saying they wished to sign the agreement."

"In what way do you hold the men who enter into the agreement; in the light of an agent?"

"I have no opinion on that subject," replied the witness, cautiously.

"You have no opinion?" queried Mr. Bedell, in amazement.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Walker.

Competition Not Eliminated.

In reply to a question from Assemblyman Warner, the witness said that he did not believe his company had eliminated competition from the market. He could not tell what price his company paid the Salve Company for bicarbonate of soda.

"Even if I could answer the question," he said, "as to the price we pay the Salve Company, I would take good counsel before answering it. I don't think the committee should ask me to answer that question, as we have competitors in the market."

"That is a matter for the committee to determine," said Assemblyman Bedell.

The witness said that the retail price of the soda was from 7 to 10 cents a pound.

"Isn't it a fact that no manufacturer in this State can do business when you sell your goods at 5½ cents per pound?"

"No, Sir, it is not."

"Do you not place the jobber in the position that he must sell your goods at 5½ cents per pound, and that all other goods must be sold at the same price?"

"I don't think so."

Senator Lexow here put a question: "Do you think that a system can be tolerated whereby the consumers in the State of New York pay more for the goods of a New York corporation than the consumers of other States?" he asked.

"I don't think that is the case," replied Mr. Walker.

The witness said that his company had never refused to sell its goods to persons who violated the agreement. He said that the stock of the new company had not been divided. They had hardly started yet, and the business was in a crude state.

John E. Dwight Testifies.

John E. Dwight was then called. He said he was Second Vice President of the firm of Church & Dwight, of which the last witness was Treasurer. He testified that the output of bicarbonate of soda by his firm was about 20,000 tons a year.

"Can you assume with safety that the cost of this soda, in bulk, will not exceed a cent and a half a pound?" asked Mr. Bedell.

"We sell it for a cent and a half," answered the witness.

"Is it likely to cost you more?"

"I think it is very likely."

"Why?"

"Because people sell below cost occasionally."

Mr. Bedell asked what it cost per pound to put up those packages.

"Do I have to answer this question, with our competitors here?" inquired the witness.

"I will abandon that line of examination," said Mr. Bedell. "We don't want to bring out anything that will be of service to your competitors, and we can get all the information we desire through other channels."

"Much obliged," said Mr. Dwight.

Asked if he had any change to make in what Mr. Walker had said with reference to the agreements, Mr. Dwight replied: "I consider that the jobber becomes our agent, and that in consideration of doing certain work for us he receives a consideration."

Effect of the Factors' Agreement.

The next witness was Charles F. Pope, junior member of the firm of J. Monroe Taylor & Co. Mr. Pope said he had charge of the salesmen of the concern. The factors' agreement in regard to the sale of bicarbonate had affected their business considerably.

"Prior to 1889," he said, "we had a large business in soda throughout New York State."

"Has the factors' contract enforced by the Church & Dwight Company any effect on your trade?" asked Mr. Bedell.

"Yes, Sir, it has hurt us."

In reply to another question, the witness said that but for the factors' agreement bicarbonate of soda and other kinds of soda would sell from 1 to 1½ cents a pound less than at present.

"So that, instead of packages selling at 5½ cents, they would sell at 4 cents?"

"Yes, Sir; that is, if the retailer reduced the price but for the consumer. Of course, he has the forcing up of the last price."

The witness said the average price of bicarbonate of soda to-day was about 1½ cents a pound.

"What does the highest priced soda on the market sell at?"

"About 1¾ cents."

"What does it cost to pack soda in the one-pound packages?"

"It costs from 1 to 1½ cents a pound."

"What effect has the contract on your trade in this State?"

"We lost a good deal of trade."

The witness said the price of his company's goods was higher in New York State before the opposition of the Church & Dwight Company.

"So that their opposition has had the effect of lowering your price in the State?"

"Yes, Sir."

"In order to put your goods on the market at all you have got to operate directly with the retailers and to decrease the price of your product?" asked Senator Lexow.

"Yes, Sir."

"But you cannot get your goods out on the market?"

"Except through the jobbers."

Stopped in Two Ways.

"Then," said Senator Lexow, "the system is that you sell to the jobber, who increases the price of your product in conformity with the price of the factors' agreement, and inasmuch as your brand is not as well known as the other brand, you cannot get it out to the consumer, and you are stopped in both ways?"

"Yes," said Mr. Pope.

"Can you afford to go to the consumer directly?"

"No, Sir."

"So, notwithstanding the decrease in your price, you cannot circulate the goods throughout the State?"

"No, Sir."

Senator McCarren—"But, also, if the Dwight & Church Company was not in existence your goods would be higher than they are?"

"Yes."

"In that case, Church and Dwight seem to have been good Samaritans," remarked Senator McCarren, with a smile.

"Have you any reason to believe that the Church & Dwight Company influenced the wholesale dealers against your brand?"

"No, Sir; except by honest competition."

At this juncture Senator Lexow informed the other witnesses who had been subpoenaed in relation to the soda business that they were dismissed until further notice. An adjournment was then taken until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Sale of Lace.

Thursday, Feb'y 18th.

7,000 yards,—Lièrre, Appliqué, Mechlin, Alengon,—Cream, Ecru, Yellow, White,— 6 to 14 inches wide.

15, 25, 45 & 65 cts per yard;

Value 25 cents to $2.00.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street. Broadway and 11th St.

Our way of waking up sleepy February is not by offering heavy suits for far away next Winter, but with Spring in sight, offering Spring suits that were $14 to $28, for $12; young men's sizes, $10.

Sacks and cutaways.

Some heavy suits among them, though.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE COMMITTEE DENOUNCED.

Prof. Gunton Says Mr. Lexow's Methods Are Discreditable.

Prof. George Gunton lectured last night at 34 Union Square on "The Lexow Commission." He said that the Democratic Party has made the issues for political discussion, and the Republican Party had been content to follow. Whenever a party reached the point that it must allow its opponent to make its issues it was in its decadence. "The Lexow Committee," he said, "is an evidence of declining political virility" on the part of the Republicans. They had taken up Bryan's cry and were seeking to inflame popular prejudice against successful American enterprise. The Republican Party was seriously investigating now what it denounced during the recent campaign as mere "political wind."

Referring to the fact that Senator Lexow has no counsel, Prof. Gunton said that in the former investigation the Senator had as counsel Mr. Goff, but the latter became so popular that he was made a Judge. "Of course Mr. Lexow will not have another counsel. [Laughter.] The method he has adopted is discreditable to honest investigation."

He said that the economic effect of the great trusts had been to reduce prices, to improve the quality of product, to disperse profits among a greater number of persons, and to increase wages. "We are driving capital out of New York," he said, "into New Jersey, where they have not yet begun the hounding process."

The Sugar Trust's Books.

The Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, at their monthly meeting yesterday, discussed the request of the Trust investigating committee that the books of the company be produced or accessible to the committee. After the meeting, Directors Theodore A. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, and John E. Parsons said that the decision of the board would not be made public until communicated to the committee.

A YOUTHFUL BOOK THIEF.

Joseph Klein Passed a Number of Forged Orders.

Edward R. Gilman of the Merriam Book Company was complainant in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday against fifteen-year-old Joseph Klein, whom he charged with obtaining books on forged orders.

For three weeks past, he stated, Klein had called daily and secured books aggregating $150 in value on orders purporting to come from Lempke & Buman, 821 Broadway.

When arrested, the boy confessed, and alleged that he had sold the books at Lovering's book store, on Broadway, near Tenth Street, receiving about $10 in all for them. Klein was held for trial.

Book Dealer George A. Bradburn of 404 Canal Street yesterday caused the arrest of Herman Schreick, who had offered for sale several books bearing the stamp, "Young Men's Christian Association, No. 224 Bowery." Schreick said that they had been given to him by his roommate, who is no longer in the city. No evidence of theft being presented, the prisoner was discharged.

The Superintendent of the Bowery Young Men's Christian Association was present in court, and said that he was satisfied the books had been stolen, but, not knowing when they were taken, it was impossible for him to swear to that fact.

Schreick, the Superintendent said, was a member of the Association until about five years ago.

Funeral of Mrs. Simis.

Mrs. Johanna Simis, who died Monday, was buried yesterday from the home of her son, William Simis, at 176 Lexington Avenue. She leaves two other sons, Adolph, a Commissioner of Charities in Brooklyn, and Caesar. She was seventy-two years old and was the widow of Adolph Simis, who left her a considerable fortune. About two years ago she was robbed of jewelry valued at $4,000 by a young valet, who is now in jail. She was fond of social gayety, and in her youth had found great pleasure in dancing. She attended the Arion Ball last week as a spectator. She had suffered from diabetes for three years, and the second day after the ball she began to grow worse. Her death quickly followed.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Shoes For Children

Include many more styles and sizes than are to be found elsewhere—more special makes, for special purposes.

We mention here two, that are very desirable for the Babies.

Baby's First Shoe, tan or black kid, laced up the front, very soft leather sole. It stays on the foot much better than a moccasin, and the leather sole, while very light and pliable, gives a support unobtainable in the kid soles with which most "First Shoes" are made.

85c.

Baby's First Walking Shoes, light spring heel and a pliable sole give the necessary support without the heaviness and stiffness of the regulation spring heel for older children.

$1.35.

Our "Hygienic Shoes" to keep the feet warm and dry,—"Broad Heel Walking Shoe,"—"The Best Last" Shoes for Weak Ankles,—Spring Heel Rubber Boots, etc., have all helped to establish the reputation of the "Children's Store," for the satisfactory outfitting of children.

60-62 West 23d St.

MEETING OF FIRE COMMISSION.

Payment to Coal Dealers Withheld—Civil Service Examinations.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday there was discussion as to the advisability of declaring off the contracts with certain coal dealers who were recently concerned in an alleged cheating of the city through false weighing. Commissioner La Grange thought that this would not be advisable, as the city was saving money by the contract and that such advantageous terms could not be gotten on new contracts. Commissioner Sturgiss said that if the contracts had to be declared off on account of any dishonest work on the part of the dealers their bondsmen could be sued for the difference between the new contracts and the old ones. It was decided to suspend payment in the cases of the suspected dealers till an investigation has been had.

Commissioner La Grange started a discussion on the action of the Civil Service Commission in regard to the waiting list, and some proposed new Chiefs and Captains. It was asserted that the commission is going to ignore some of the rulings submitted to it from the Fire Department, and rely upon its own examinations. Gen. La Grange said that the examinations of candidates for promotion conducted by some of the department officers had been practically fraudulent, some favorites being asked easy questions and other officers who were not on good terms with their superiors being given questions very hard to answer. No action was proposed or taken.

ELEVATED ROAD PLANS.

Probable Test of Electric Motors—The New Lights.

William J. Fransioli, General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company, was at Chicago last week studying the elevated system and electric motors there. Mr. Fransioli reported to the Executive Committee of the company on Tuesday strongly in favor of a test of the electric motor here, and he was requested to prepare estimates for equipping the elevated system here with it. It was reported yesterday that two electric motors had been ordered for test service on the Second Avenue Line. This was not confirmed at the offices of the Manhattan Company, but Russell Sage said that Mr. Fransioli's representations had encouraged the Executive Committee to get all data on the subject of electric traction, and to give the motors a test.

The company expects to have its gas plant for the Pintsch light in operation at the end of the month. The inauguration of President McKinley may be celebrated by the illumination of many of the cars of the west side service with the new light. About 150 cars have the new lamps, and they are equipped at the rate of five a day.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION

Its Annual Convention to be Held in Chattanooga, Not Brooklyn.

The National Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union, planned to be held in Brooklyn in July, has been forced to go elsewhere because of the refusal of the railroads to grant satisfactory rates.

Yesterday the International Committee, in session in Chicago, decided to hold the convention in Chattanooga, Tenn., to which city a rate of one fare for the round trip was granted by the Southern Passenger Association.

The reason given by the Trunk Line Association for refusing one fare, and demanding a fare and a third, was that the former rate in July would too seriously interfere with regular business.

The Brooklyn committee had rented Ambrose Park, and had specifications drawn for a great auditorium, but contracts have not been signed.

Funeral of John A. Currier.

Funeral services for John A. Currier were held yesterday morning in the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Currier had been more or less closely related to that church for many years, and was formerly one of its Trustees. The attendance was very large, including many business men. There were in the pulpit the Rev. Drs. W. H. Depew, A. B. Sanford, A. K. Sanford, and F. G. Howell, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. M. F. Compton. Dr. Sanford made a brief address, reviewing the life of Mr. Currier and reciting many of his services in behalf of the church. The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Objects to a Transfer Station.

Ernest F. Bliss of 1,664 Lexington Avenue has commenced a suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the company from using the street in front of his house as a transfer station. The plaintiff claims that the road is operated under an invalid resolution of the Common Council and also that the use by the company of electricity and cable in front of his house instead of by cable alone is unlawful. Justice Pryor, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order directing the company to appear in court on Friday and show cause why the injunction should not be granted.

Dues on Gerald Paget's Yacht.

R. J. Godwin & Sons, Custom House brokers, are to act for William C. Whitney in regard to $750 customs dues on the thirty-foot sloop Rosemary, owned by Gerald Paget, brother of Almeric Hugh Paget, who married Mr. Whitney's daughter. The sloop came here last Summer and was entered free of duty. Mr. Whitney signing the bond. In the Autumn the sloop returned to Europe, but Mr. Whitney omitted to see to it that an entry of export was made, and he is now liable for the duty, $750. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is expected, will remit the dues. Rosemary was built at Cowes and is valued at $2,500. She made no record in this country.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Enamel for the Parlor.

Many people suppose that enamelled furniture is suitable for the bedroom only. This is not always the case. We have pretty and graceful parlor cabinets and tables in white enamel, charmingly decorated with flowers and raised gold garlands. Narrow, finely wrought rims of gold surmount the tops. This decoration is delicate, chaste, and pretty, and will add just the bright tint many a room needs.

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CHILD KILLED BY CABLE CAR.

MICHAEL MILESCI KNOCKED DOWN AND RUN OVER.

He Was with His Father, Who Was Crossing the Street—Conflicting Stories as to How the Accident Occurred.

Michael Milesci, three and one-half years old, was knocked down by a cable car at Broadway and Grand Street yesterday morning, and died in his father's arms a few minutes after being removed from beneath the car. Several women in the crowd which gathered fainted at the sight. The gripman running the car, Powell C. Morgan, of 983 Columbus Avenue, was placed under arrest.

There are conflicting versions of how the tragedy occurred. Joseph Milesci, father of the boy, left his home, 30 Thompson Street, accompanied by a friend, Antonio Ferro, to visit friends in Elizabeth Street, taking little Michael, one of seven children, with him. The gripman says the two men became demoralized as his car approached them, and began tugging in opposite directions to rescue the child, but the car was down on him before it could be halted.

The two men became hysterical. Their outcries brought police and patrol wagons to the scene. Some of the latter, who refused, however, to give their names, said the dashboard jerked the little fellow from the father's hold, and the fender yielded and allowed the car to pass over the child.

The body was taken to the Mulberry Street Station House. Coroner Dobbs gave a permit for removal, but the father, through an interpreter, told the police he was out of work, and had no money to defray funeral expenses. Later he paid a visit, it is reported, to the cable company's offices, and returning home engaged an undertaker. He was reticent as to whether he had received any money. The gripman was admitted to bail in $1,200 to answer for trial.

A FERRYBOAT SMASH.

The Netherlands Runs into a Bridge—Two People Slightly Hurt.

The double-decker screw ferryboat Netherlands of the Hoboken Ferry Company smashed into the bridge of the ferry slip at the foot of Barclay Street yesterday morning, and two passengers were slightly injured. Charles Henson, twenty years old, of 178 Hutton Street, Jersey City Heights, had his left hip hurt, and William Pearsall, thirty-two years old, of 102 Nassau Street, Newark, N. J., suffered a slight injury to his left leg. Neither was injured sufficiently to keep him from his business.

The force of the blow threw the six hundred-odd passengers on board off their feet and caused much excitement.

All of the fore part of the deck work of the boat, including gates, posts, flag staffs, rails, and stanchions were swept away. The shock broke some parts of the engines, sprung a bad leak in the bow, and otherwise damaged her. President Roswell Eldridge of the ferry company said the accident was due to a break in the signal bell wires between the pilot house and engine room. The boat was heavily loaded, and, was eighteen inches below the bridge. She went into the slip at such a rate of speed that the gate men could not lower the bridge, and the boat sent her prow crashing under it. President Eldrige said $500 would cover the damage.

OBJECTED TO VACCINATION.

Arguing the Legality of a Brooklyn Health Officer's Action.

The right of a health officer to vaccinate a citizen against his will was argued yesterday in a suit brought by W. H. Smith against Health Officer Emery before Justice Hirschberg in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on appeal from a Circuit Court decision which gave a verdict of $489 for Smith.

In his complaint Smith says that he was kept prisoner by order of Dr. Emery on May 3, 1894, that the arrest was illegal, and that he sustained a loss by being kept from his business. In his reply Dr. Emery asserts that there was a smallpox